

No Immunity: When the Thais Sneezed, World Caught a Cold

Experts Ignored Warnings
And Misdiagnosed Onset
Of A Serious Global Crisis

By Nicholas D. Kristof
and Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

In Red Square in Moscow, just across from the mausoleum where Lenin lies in state like an old biological curiosity preserved in formaldehyde, there is a grand three-story stone building that these days is in about the same shape.

The rococo facade of the GUM department store resembles a cathedral, but its gaudy interior is an emporium with mink coats on hangers and on customers. GUM seemed a symbol of Russia's hope, for the spiffy dressed chairman of the board, Yuri Solomatn, 44, came across as a Russian capitalist with a difference.

Mr. Solomatn eschewed the mob, limousines and bodyguards. He boasted of running the most open, market-oriented, Western-style company in



Behind the Global Economy
Second in a series

all Russia — proving this by granting himself and other managers stock options that soared 15-fold. He sold more than half of GUM's stock to foreigners, mostly Americans and Europeans, an unheard-of feat in nationalistic Russia.

Then came the Russian devaluation and market meltdown in August, and suddenly GUM crumbled. Its stock has fallen to 25 cents a share, from a peak of \$5.40, and its shops today are a sea of signs that scream *skidka* — discount.

"Overnight," Mr. Solomatn said heavily, sitting in a third-floor conference room, "we were made paupers."

How did GUM get hit by what started as a run on the Thai currency in July 1997? Why did the crisis ripple from country to country and end up leaving Russia facing hunger and economic chaos, with 30 percent of Russians living below the poverty line, up from 18 percent at the end of 1996? And why has it now hit Brazil and shaken financial markets in Argentina, Colombia and Mexico?

The answers will be debated for years, but some explanations are emerging for what is known as the contagion effect: the tendency of a financial crisis to spread and "infect" other nations.

The growing interdependence through the fabric of the world economy connected GUM even to Mrs. Jo Paoletti, a secretary in Castrill, Illinois. Mrs. Paoletti patronizes a Bergner's department store, and her husband frequents Kmart, but through her Illinois state pension fund she was in a sense a tiny part owner of GUM.

The pension fund owned \$7.2 million worth of the Brinson Emerging Markets Fund, and records show that Brinson in turn bought \$138,000 in GUM stock.

In the Soviet days, GUM was the best department store in Russia, with lines of people waiting each morning to enter.

Partly because of its fame, GUM was among the first Russian companies to be privatized after the fall of the Soviet Union. It became an upscale shopping mall, and every day 200,000 shoppers trooped down its aisles. More than 40 international retailers occupied space, paying what analysts said were higher rents than anywhere else in Europe.

Fund managers were impressed by all this and by GUM's declared commitment to international standards. "GUM has a strong balance sheet, no long-term debt and high liquidity," wrote Sector Capital, a Moscow investment bank, in 1996.

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A Kurd with an Ocalan poster protesting Tuesday at the Greek Embassy in The Hague.



Kurdish protesters smashing windows at the British Consulate in Hamburg.

New Pledges for a Nazi Fund

12 German Firms to Compensate Wartime Slave Workers

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder announced Tuesday that twelve of Germany's biggest banks and businesses will contribute money to a new fund designed to compensate hundreds of thousands of workers, mainly from Eastern Europe, who were enslaved by the Nazis.

The formal pledge to establish the fund, which is expected to be worth at least \$2 billion and possibly much more, follows months of intense talks to head off a flurry of lawsuits that threatened to inflict serious economic damage on Germany's largest corporations and to disrupt their expansion plans in the United States.

At a press conference, Mr. Schröder acknowledged that the purpose of the fund was to

counter the risk of class-action lawsuits "and to remove the basis of the campaign being led against German industry and our country." He praised the firms that signed up to provide the financing and said this initiative "shows that German business can deal responsibly with its history."

After taking office in October, Mr. Schröder has tried to accelerate a resolution of the slave labor controversy, which was never properly addressed by previous German governments. While Bonn has paid out more than \$60 billion in reparations since the war to Jewish and other victims of Nazi crimes, it excluded slave workers because they were technically "employed" by private companies, such as Siemens or Volkswagen.

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Kurds Take Captives Across Europe After Rebel Chief's Arrest

Wave of Rioting
In Major Cities

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

ROME — Enraged by Turkey's capture of the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan, Kurdish protesters stormed Greek and Kenyan diplomatic posts throughout Europe on Tuesday, taking hostages, burning embassies and, in some cities, even setting themselves on fire.

With what seemed like extraordinary coordination, Kurds in Paris, Moscow, London, Frankfurt, Milan, Bern and a dozen other cities went on rampages of rage and protest, holding rallies, seizing consulates, battling policemen and threatening mass suicides. At least three Kurds tried to self-immolate, including a 17-year-old girl in Germany, who was seriously injured.

Mr. Ocalan, who had been hiding in the Greek Embassy in Nairobi after he was forced to leave Italy last month, ended up in the custody of Turkish security forces on Monday.

Greece blamed Kenya on Tuesday over Mr. Ocalan's arrest and recalled its ambassador in Nairobi. Reuters reported from Athens. The Greek foreign minister, Theodoros Pangalos, said Mr. Ocalan had made the mistake of trusting Kenyan authorities, who promised to take him to the Netherlands.

Even as government officials in Athens and Nairobi nervously denied the ones actually responsible for Mr. Ocalan's ending up in the hands of Turkish security forces, thousands of Mr. Ocalan's supporters in Europe angrily and violently demonstrated their disbelief and sense of betrayal.

The streets of Athens were quiet, perhaps because Greek policemen rounded up more than 350 Kurds preemptively and held them in an abandoned army camp. On Tuesday evening, under tight security, a rally of Greeks and Turks took place in Athens without incident. Europe had no such early warning. Countries which had sought to avoid getting drawn into the dispute between Kurdish separatists and the Turkish government, fearing a backlash of violence in their countries, were engulfed by the crisis anyway.

In Austria, Kurdish protesters took the Greek ambassador and his wife hostage at their embassy in Vienna, while others set fire to the Kenyan Embassy there.

In the Netherlands, where Mr. Ocalan had reportedly hoped to go after leaving Kenya, about 150 Kurds stormed the Greek ambassador's residence in The Hague at around 5 A.M., and took three hostages, including the ambassador's wife and their 8-year-old son.

Riot policemen charged into a crowd of sympathizers who had gathered outside the residence, but were unable to force their way into the building. The three hostages were still being held late Tuesday.

In Bonn, Kurds who had taken two hostages at the Kenyan Embassy and another at the Greek Embassy ended their occupation of the facilities Tuesday, police and witnesses said.

Meanwhile, the police stormed consulates in Stuttgart, Cologne and Leipzig to remove protesters, freeing one Leipzig consular employee and two civilians.

A Greens party member, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, said he had persuaded 49 Kurds occupying the Greek Consulate in Frankfurt to give up their protest.

"These attacks weren't really organized," said Mehmet Atin, a Kurd who protested at the Greek consulate in Frankfurt. "We heard news

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Turks Pick Up
Ocalan in Kenya

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — Abdullah Ocalan, leader of an army that has been fighting for a Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey for 14 years, was captured in Kenya and flown back to Turkey on Tuesday.

Mr. Ocalan, whose war has cost the lives of some 30,000 rebels, soldiers and civilians, has for more than a decade been Turkey's most wanted fugitive. He is likely to be tried for treason and mass murder and could face execution.

It was uncertain what effect Mr. Ocalan's arrest would have on his guerrilla force, the Kurdish Workers Party, or on the civil conflict that has cost Turkey billions of dollars and severely damaged its image in the world. The conflict has come to dominate Turkish life and has been used to justify a host of measures ranging from limitations on freedom of expression to the burning of villages in combat zones.

Turkish leaders gave no details of how Mr. Ocalan was captured, but officials within and close to the government said a team of Turkish commandos had snatched him away from Greek diplomats who had been sheltering him for two weeks in Kenya.

"He was being escorted to the airport in Nairobi," said an official close to the Turkish intelligence service. "His Greek escorts lost the car in traffic, and he never made the flight. Some special operations guys figured out where he was and intercepted him."

"Grabbing a car that's being watched by a couple of Greek diplomats is a piece of cake for a special operations team in a country like Kenya," the official said. "Turkey has very good special operations people, state of the art. This is one of the biggest things they've ever done."

News of Mr. Ocalan's capture set off waves of violent protest in European capitals, where Kurds invaded Greek and Kenyan diplomatic missions to protest what they believed to be those countries' roles in turning him over to Turkey. But it became clear later Tuesday that in all probability, neither country had cooperated in the operation.

A Kurdish prisoner in a Turkish jail burned himself to death to protest the capture, and military units in southeastern provinces were placed on alert.

Mr. Ocalan's arrest was announced by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at a news conference in Ankara. "The head of the separatist organization has been in Turkey since 3 o'clock this morning," Mr. Ecevit said, beaming and apparently struggling to control his emotions. "He will account for his activities before the Turkish justice system."

In the eyes of some Turks, the capture of Mr. Ocalan may be Turkey's most spectacular success since it landed troops on Cyprus in 1974 in what it described as an effort to protect the Turkish minority there. Mr. Ecevit was prime minister then, too, and he could reap considerable political benefit from a new image as a two-time conqueror.

Turks will vote on April 18 in a national election. Mr. Ecevit, who has been in office for barely a month and had been seen as only an interim figure, suddenly seems in a much stronger position.

Foreign ambassadors were summoned to the Turkish Foreign Ministry for an official brief-

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The Dollar			
New York	Tuesday 9 A.M.	previous close	
Berlin	1.1208	1.1206	
Frankfurt	1.5342	1.534	
Paris	118.645	118.65	
London	1.7450	1.7413	
Japan	5.8555	5.8065	
Dollars per pound and per euro			
The Dow			
Tuesday close	percent change		
+22.14	9.297.03	+0.24%	
S&P 500			
+11.73	1,241.58	+0.85%	
NASDAQ			
-7.98	2,513.93	-0.34%	

Newstand Prices		
Andorra	10.00 FF Lebanon	11.3000
Armenia	12.50 FF Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.800 CFA Cote	10.00 CFA
Egypt	EE 5.50 Reunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia	10 SFR
Gabon	1.100 CFA Senegal	1.100 CFA
Italy	3.000 Lire Spain	250 Ptas
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA Tunisia	1.250 Din
Jordan	1.250 JD U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils U.S. MIL (Ex)	\$1.20

Eight Banks Raided In EC Probe of Fees On Money-Changing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission raided eight banks in Germany, France, Italy and Spain on Tuesday in an investigation into alleged collusion over fees for exchanging money in the 11-nation euro zone.

In the early morning raids, investigators visited Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG in Germany, Societe Generale SA and Credit Agricole in France, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya SA and Argenta SA in Spain, and Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA and Banca Intesa SpA's Cariplo unit in Italy.

A European Union source said Commission officials also had visited the headquarters of the European Banking Federation in Brussels.

"We hope we caught them by surprise," said the European Union's anti-trust commissioner, Karel Van Miert. "We will see what our fishing today reveals. We will see if we can build a case."

Mr. Van Miert told a monetary affairs subcommittee of the European Parliament on Tuesday that there was reason to suspect "concerted activity and agreements" among the banks. He added: "Banks are trying to avoid competition. Banks should compete in terms of the fees they charge."

The commission, the European Union's executive body, warned last week that it would look into "excessive" charges. A six-country survey by Christa Randzio-Plath, the subcommittee's chairwoman, found that foreign-exchange charges ranged from 1 percent at Banco Santander SA in Spain to 3.75 percent at Commerzbank AG of Germany. The European Union has been concerned about bank

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Italian Sailor Rescues French Racer

Isabelle Antissier, a French competitor in a solo round-the-world race, was rescued unharmed Tuesday after her boat capsized in the South Pacific. She was rescued by a fellow competitor, Giovanni Soldini of Italy, 24 hours after sending a distress signal, the Chilean Navy said.

Antissier, 42, was the overall leader of the Around Alone race when her 60-foot yacht overturned in high seas Monday. Page 18.

AGENDA

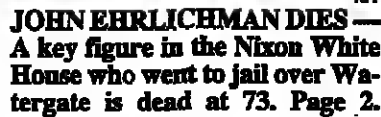
Decision Is Near Over Bosnian Town

VIENNA (AP) — The Muslim member of Bosnia's joint presidency urged arbitrators Tuesday to award the disputed town of Brcko to the Muslim-Croat Federation, claiming that his country's fragile peace may otherwise collapse.

But aides to Alija Izetbegovic signaled that he would also accept neutral district status for the town, which has been an explosive issue for three years. Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim-Croat Federation both claim Brcko.

Mr. Izetbegovic's comments came in testimony to an international arbitration panel as a decision neared on the issue after nine days of hearings.

The international officials, led by the U.S. diplomat Robert Owen, have promised a final decision by mid-March on Brcko, the only territorial question left unresolved from the Bosnian war.



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To Fight Recession, It's Back to School

Japan Paying to Retrain Workers

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Haruo Kishimoto, a wiry, animated 71-year-old business teacher, tackled the subject of cost accounting like a man on a mission. As he moved through the classroom, a sea of dark suits, laptops and distraught, middle-aged faces, his eyes flashed. His voice rose as it coaxed and chided.

"Think! Don't just repeat the formula," Mr. Kishimoto snapped as he stopped at Yoshiyuki Toshimitsu's desk. He prodded Mr. Toshimitsu until the 38-year-old student worked through the problem before him — a case study comparing the balance sheets of Toshiba Corp. and NEC Corp.

The class is part of a huge undertaking to retrain hundreds of thousands of Japanese quickly in the ways of modern business and push thousands of others in entrepreneurial ventures. With the economy mired in a recession that wide-spread public works programs have failed to end, the retraining and job-creation effort is Japan's latest ambitious attempt to engineer an economic revival.

What the government is not willing to do is trust the invisible hand of the free market to try to find jobs for Japanese workers.

Some economists say they worry that the latest effort is billions of dollars down the drain. They argue that Japan needs widespread deregulation and tax cuts to invigorate its economy and create lasting jobs. Such an approach would mean that numerous weak companies would crash. But it would also, in theory, allow capital, resources and talented personnel to flow to productive companies.

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Culture Contributes to Crisis / Where AIDS Is Seen as a Bewitching

Ignorance Expands South African Epidemic

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Staff Writer

RIVETLEI, South Africa — Sex in South Africa is a game of "African roulette," some say. But Thenje Dzanibe did not even know she was a player. Miss Dzanibe, 37, was admitted last month to the hospital in Rivetlel, where she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and tested for the virus that causes AIDS. It was then that she began to wonder whether AIDS had caused the tuberculosis that killed her husband in 1995.

Though her boyfriend refuses to be tested because he fears the results, she said, it occurs to her that AIDS is what has caused him to lose weight and cough up blood. Miss Dzanibe conceived a child with him, and now the baby is sick and has a fungal infection of the tongue. Could it be, she wonders, that 8-month-old Zimbini has developed AIDS, too?

The depth of her crisis sank in when she asked, during an interview, "Can I be cured of AIDS and these other diseases that are coming out?" No, she was told. Days later, her blood test confirmed that she has AIDS. "I have understood," she said sadly, but added: "The one thing I know for sure is I'll never tell the father of my child."

Miss Dzanibe is among the millions of South Africans caught in the web of ignorance, denial and misplaced cultural beliefs that fuels one of the most aggressive AIDS epidemics in Africa.

More than 16 percent of the nearly 40 million South Africans are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS. By 2010, the national infection rate is projected to reach 25 percent, on a par with that of neighboring Zimbabwe and Botswana, confirming southern Africa as the center of the world AIDS epidemic.

The infection level among South Africans between the ages of 20 and 30 is already approaching 20 percent. New infections are being reported at a rate of 1,500 a day, two-thirds of them among 15- to 20-year-olds. Health experts say this means that the age group once thought to be most receptive to AIDS awareness messages is already heavily infected.

Although HIV is running rampant in South Africa, too many people here do not understand or believe how deadly it is until it is too late. Women bear the brunt of the crisis, experts say, because of polygamy, male promiscuity and sexual mores that allow men to dictate norms of intercourse, including refusal to wear condoms, and to put women in danger if they raise too many questions.

Unlike Uganda, which is renowned for an aggressive AIDS-prevention campaign that has reduced its high rate of HIV infection and made condom use the rule, South Africa has been slow off the mark. Analysts say this is partly because the government has been bombarded with an array of policy demands since the 1994 transition from white-minority rule to multiracial democracy.

Since late last year, the government has made AIDS prevention a high-profile priority, and President Nelson Mandela lent his voice to the crisis in his state of the nation address this month. But with AIDS awareness and prevention measures only recently undertaken, people here have filled the information gap with myth and stigma.

"It's this ignorance that's so difficult to break through," said Nono Simelela, director of the government's HIV, AIDS and sexually transmitted



Thenje Dzanibe, with her sickly child, Zimbini, at the KwaZulu-Natal hospital where she learned that she is dying of AIDS.

disease programs. "We are dancing with death all the time."

Many South Africans, for instance, believe that bewitchings are the cause of AIDS, or that racist whites have injected oranges and bananas with the disease or that tribal ancestors are displeased and are wreaking havoc on the living.

Some people believe only prostitutes get AIDS. Some men extol the virtues of fat women in the mistaken belief that only thin women can transmit AIDS. Some women believe AIDS can be gotten rid of by giving it back to the source of the infection.

HERE AT THE Rivetlel hospital in largely rural KwaZulu-Natal Province, where the 27 percent HIV-infection rate is the highest in the nation, examples abound.

Veronica Mangoma, 35, has been diagnosed with AIDS, but she has trouble accepting what it means. Deep down, she says, she suspects that she is sick because a vengeful co-worker poisoned her.

"In 1996, I was given a cake, by a girl, and it had poison on it," she said. "This poison made me become sick. I got thin and thin and thin after that. A sangoma, or traditional healer, told her to drink four small buckets of a milky quagga brew. She vomited, as prescribed. And got sicker."

The social, economic and cultural effects of the epidemic are profound. Some analysts predict that sectors of the South African economy, like trucking and mining, are threatened with a loss of manpower. A survey in a gold-mining area near Johannesburg showed that 20 percent of mine workers were HIV-positive, as were 75 percent of the prostitutes who service them from a nearby township.

Projections indicate that South Africa will have more than 2 million orphans as a result of AIDS. In some areas of KwaZulu-Natal, health workers say, the generation between children and grandparents is already missing.

In a country that is 80 percent black, whites are a small proportion of the AIDS epidemic, although they, too, are registering rapid increases. It is among blacks that AIDS is most severe, especially, but not exclusively, among poor, undereducated blacks who live in areas, like KwaZulu-Natal, that have suffered decades of social and political instability.

Another key factor in the epidemic is the migrant labor system. Rural men traditionally have found work in big cities or in the gold mines around Johannesburg. It is common practice for such men to have wives or girlfriends in their home regions as well as in the urban areas where they work. To a lesser extent, women left behind by men also take on other sexual partners. Miss Dzanibe's late husband was a migrant worker, as is her current partner.

THIS IS A CULTURE in which male promiscuity has traditionally been admired and female subservience expected. Men do not like to use condoms, and for a woman to ask for such protection means risking an argument or a beating over whether she has had sex with other partners.

"If you try to show him that I think using a condom would be the best thing," Miss Dzanibe said, "he will say: 'Where did you learn these tricks? Have you been running around?'"

Many AIDS-prevention messages are ill-suited to such a culture. "Most of the material says sick to one partner," said Alfred Mikosi, director of the United Nations AIDS program for South Africa. "Does this relate to a man who has got three wives?"

Women also bear the brunt of the deep stigma that has grown up around AIDS. They fear that their men will leave them, that their families will shun them, and that their neighbors will ridicule and ostracize them and call them prostitutes.

Such fears are well-founded. A KwaZulu-Natal woman, Gugu Dlamini, who publicly acknowledged her HIV-positive status on World AIDS Day last year, was beaten to death for revealing something that her community felt brought it into disrepute.

The women at Rivetlel express fear of what will happen if their communities learn they have AIDS. "That would be bad for me because, according to the people's belief, we ridicule and laugh at people who have got AIDS," Miss Dzanibe said. "If it happens that they know, your heart can stand still. Especially the in-laws. To have AIDS among people, it's a disgrace."

But the weight loss that typically accompanies the illness makes it impossible to hide. "The moment you become slim, they say you have got it," said Miss Mangoma, whose weight had dropped to 36 kilograms (79 pounds) from 61 kilograms by the time she went to the hospital.

If their experiences have enlightened these women about AIDS, their attitudes do not reflect it. Miss Dzanibe said that perhaps the affliction, for her, is God's will. All she can do is try to continue normally as long as she has strength. She will maintain her relationship with her boyfriend, she said, because if she did not, "he will think I am bewitched."

The Officer Who Led France's Last Charge

Jean Ballarin, Cavalry Leader, Dies at 84

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

Jean Ballarin, who on a day in 1941 drew his sabre, spurred his horse and galloped headlong into French military history, died Feb. 3 in Paris. He was 84 and was recalled as the last man to have led a French cavalry charge.

As cavalry charges go, or went, the one Mr. Ballarin led Jan. 2, 1941, was not much to write home about. The two dozen Moroccan horsemen under his command simply happened to spot an Italian Army encampment at an Eritrean oasis at Umbrega.

Mr. Ballarin, then a 25-year-old non-commissioned French officer, ordered an impromptu attack, scattering the much larger enemy force before it could organize a defense.

There were few casualties on either side, and the skirmish was a minor footnote — even to Mr. Ballarin's own distinguished career.

He took part in fierce fighting at Alamein and elsewhere in North Africa, serving as the leader of de Gaulle's personal honor guard in Algiers, and he took part in the invasion of southern France and the eventual capture of Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat.

Mr. Ballarin, a native of La Villette, near Poitiers in central France, who joined the army at 18 and was eventually sent to French-controlled Syria, assured his place in the annals of French warfare simply by continuing to fight a war the vast majority of his fellow soldiers had abandoned months earlier.

In the days after the fall of France in June 1940, almost to a man the French military had sworn allegiance to the collaborationist Vichy regime.

Its leader, Field Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, commanded such respect that even French forces stationed abroad, beyond German reach, submitted to Vichy control.

The French forces in Syria had especially close ties to Vichy, but when de Gaulle issued his famous call to arms from London on June 18, 1940, Mr. Ballarin was among those who rallied to his Free French cause.

Under the guise of holding training maneuvers, Captain Paul Jourdain, commander of the First Squadron of the First Regiment of the Spahis Light Cavalry, assembled his 80 or so men near the border with Lebanon and the British Palestine mandate. Then he gave them the choice of staying behind or following him across the border to join the British, as Mr. Ballarin and some 60 others did.

It was a small start to a mighty journey that would win glory for Mr. Ballarin and the troops.

Within a month of the Umbrega charge, the First Squadron had exchanged its horses for armored vehicles and mobile guns, had joined the fight against the tanks of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel of Germany and had begun an expansion that would eventually include three other squadrons, one of which was given the honor of liberating Paris in 1944.

For his service, Mr. Ballarin received the Cross of the Liberation, awarded to those deemed to have made the most significant contributions to the Free French cause.

Mr. Ballarin, who married de Gaulle's private secretary, Germaine-Marie Cedant, in Algiers in 1944, remained in the army until 1962, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He then joined a Paris insurance company, where he worked until 1980.

A World War II cavalry charge may seem quaint, but in a war in which the Germans used 600,000 horses in their invasion of Russia, it was not quite an anomaly. The Italians staged a cavalry charge against the British in Eritrea later in January 1941.

The last American cavalry charge did not come until a year later, on Jan. 16, 1942, when a polo-playing lieutenant, Edwin Price Ramsey, led his 26th Cavalry platoon against Japanese soldiers on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

Mr. Ballarin's charge, moreover, was not the last cavalry charge to involve French forces. Six months later, in an operation that underscored the significance of his decision to break with

Vichy and join the Free French forces in Africa, a British cavalry unit charged a Vichy French encampment in Syria.

The British did not stage their last charge of the war, by the Gwalior Lancers in Burma, until 1944, and what is regarded as the last British cavalry charge did not come until 1953, when the North Frontier Tribal Police rode down a Mau Mau camp in Kenya.

That would seem to have ended an era, but in warfare it is hard to be certain.

In 1997, British troops in the King's Royal Hussars began using horses for operational patrols in Bosnia.

Henry Kendall, 72, Co-Winner Of 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics

The Associated Press

WAKULLA SPRINGS, Florida — Henry Kendall, a winner of the 1990 Nobel Prize for physics, died Monday during an underwater photography dive, the police said.

Mr. Kendall, a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was working with a National Geographic magazine mapping team at Wakulla Springs State Park. Investigators had not yet determined whether Mr. Kendall died of a heart attack or encountered a problem in the water and drowned.

Mr. Kendall, along with Jerome Friedman and Richard Taylor, worked for years proving the existence of quarks, now thought to be the basic building block of matter. They all shared the Nobel Prize in 1990.

Castro Defends Harsh New Crime Penalties

Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba has unveiled legislation that includes harsh new penalties for criminals and political opponents, and President Fidel Castro said broader use of the death penalty was needed to save the island's socialist revolution.

The proposed legislation recommends prison terms of up to 30 years for political opponents who "collaborate" with the U.S. government. It calls for life imprisonment or the death penalty for crimes such as drug trafficking.

The government unveiled the two new laws Monday at a meeting of the National Assembly.

Some lawmakers expressed reservations about the broader use of capital punishment, which already exists in Cuba's penal code.

But Mr. Castro defended the application of the death penalty to crimes like drug-trafficking, saying that they damaged Cuba's image and played into the hands of its enemies.

"What we are against is the death penalty for our whole country, the death of our country, which is what our enemies want, because they want the death of our independence, our justice, of the revolution," he said.

"That is why we have to save the nation as our absolute priority mission," Mr. Castro added.

In a clear reference to the United States, which maintains economic sanctions against Cuba, Mr. Castro added: "Crime is part of imperialism's strategy against Cuba. It is an element of the enemy strategy to try to destroy the revolution."

The National Assembly was set to vote on the two pieces of legislation later in the session.

One bill was entitled "Law for the Protection of the National Independence and Economy of Cuba." It cited the need to increase penal defenses against what it said were continuing attempts by the U.S. government to damage Cuba's economy through sanctions and to subvert its political system.

The bill specifically referred to the 1996 U.S. Helms-Burton law, which sharply tightened the long-standing U.S. economic embargo against Cuba. It also reaffirmed Cuba's rejection of embargo modifications recently announced by President Bill Clinton.

John Ehrlichman, 73, a Key Watergate Figure, Dies

By David Stout
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — John Ehrlichman, who was President Richard Nixon's pugnacious defender and domestic policy chief and went to prison for his role in the Watergate scandal, died Sunday at his home in Atlanta. He was 73 and had been suffering from diabetes for about a year, said his son, Tom.

After serving 18 months in prison for conspiracy and other counts, Mr. Ehrlichman made a new life for himself in 1978, first as a writer in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for the last several years as a senior vice president of Law Environmental, an Atlanta-based engineering company engaged in handling hazardous waste, his son said.

From the start of the Nixon presidency in 1969, John Daniel Ehrlichman was a central figure, first as domestic-policy chief in the White House, and later as a participant in the Watergate cover-up.

When five men were caught during a burglary at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Washington's Watergate complex on June 17, 1972, the incident was first dismissed by Nixon aides as a "third-rate burglary" with no connection

to the White House. But it was soon revealed that the burglars had links either to the White House or to the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

The investigations (and the president's own tape-recordings) would also disclose that Mr. Nixon and some of his top aides had begun an effort to cover up White House involvement in the break-in almost from the start. Mr. Nixon resigned on Aug. 9, 1974, rather than face all-but-certain impeachment and removal from office.

Dozens of Nixon aides were implicated in Watergate and related crimes, some for relatively peripheral roles. The most important case involved Mr. Ehrlichman and three other high-ranking officials: Attorney General John Mitchell, who died in 1988; Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, who died in 1993; and Robert Mardian, an assistant attorney general.

On Jan. 1, 1975, all were convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury and were sentenced to two and a half to eight years in prison. Mr. Mardian's conviction was overturned on appeal.

Mr. Ehrlichman's sentence was made concurrent with a term of 20 months to five years imposed on him for his role in the September 1971 break-in at the office

of Dr. Lewis Fielding in Beverly Hills, California.

Dr. Fielding was a psychiatrist who had been treating Daniel Ellsberg, who has said publicly that he gave journalists a copy of a secret government study of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. A covert White House unit, known as "the plumbers" and answerable to Mr. Ehrlichman, was assigned to find and plug such "leaks."

By the time Mr. Ehrlichman entered prison in Stafford, Arizona, in the fall of 1976, he had already undergone a major life change after his conviction. He had left his first wife, Jeanne, and their Seattle home and moved to Santa Fe, where he began to write.

After his release, Mr. Ehrlichman returned to New Mexico to resume his writing career and to give occasional lectures. He wrote four novels and a memoir, "Witness to Power" (Simon & Schuster, 1982), in which he reflected on his relationship with Mr. Nixon.

"I don't miss Richard Nixon very much," he wrote. "Richard Nixon probably doesn't miss me either."

Detractors referred to Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman together as "the Berlin wall," because they were said to shield the reclusive, occasionally para-

noid president from unpleasant news and unpalatable choices.

When L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting FBI director, was peripherally linked to the Watergate defendants, Mr. Ehrlichman famously advised Mr. Nixon to leave Mr. Gray "twisting slowly, slowly in the wind."

But another perspective was offered by Theodore White in "The Making of the President 1972." Writing before the Watergate scandal, Mr. White said Mr. Ehrlichman's "shop was one of the few at the White House where ideas were seriously entertained — good ideas, too, on energy, on land-use policy, on urbanization, on preservation of the American environment."

Mr. Nixon eventually sacrificed Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman to the cover-up campaign; they resigned at the president's request on April 30, 1973.

After going to prison, Mr. Ehrlichman said he had brought his troubles on himself. "I abdicated my moral judgments and turned them over to somebody else," he said in 1977. "And if I had any advice for my kids, it would be to never, ever defer your moral judgments to anybody — your parents, your wife, anybody."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Four Days of Strikes to Plague Italy

ROME (AP) — The government's resolve to crack down on strikes that harm the public is contributing to labor unrest, with several unions, including ones that represent rail workers and air-traffic controllers, having called strikes for this week.

A 23-hour walkout by rail workers, starting at 6 P.M. on Wednesday, is expected to seriously disrupt train traffic. Newspapers will not appear Thursday if printers carry out their threat of a one-day strike Wednesday.

Electrical workers plan a daylong strike Friday. Flights to and from central Italy may be disrupted Saturday, when regional air-traffic controllers are scheduled to strike from noon to 4 P.M.

American Makes Nearly All Flights

DALLAS (AP) — Operations at American Airlines were nearly back to normal Tuesday, the airline said, after a 10-day protest by pilots that grounded about 6,000 flights. The airline had canceled 56 flights by the end of the morning, 23 of them because pilots had called in sick. Fewer than 800 of American's 9,400 pilots were listed as sick Monday, down from nearly 2,500 Thursday and Friday.

Guangzhou Opens Subway Line

SHANGHAI (AP) — The city of Guangzhou opened its first subway line Tuesday, state media said. The line, 18.5 kilometers (11.5 miles) long with 16 stations, is designed to carry 1.13 million people a day, the Xinhua press agency said. Construction is under way on a second line.

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Europe

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe			Tomorrow			High			Tomorrow		
City	High	Low	City	High	Low	City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	16.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	16.0	Amman	10.0	7.0	Amman	10.0	7.0
Antwerp	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Athens	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algiers	10.0	7.0	Algiers	10.0	7.0
Basel	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Berlin	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Bombay	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Buenos Aires	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Calcutta	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Chongqing	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Colon	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Hankow	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Hong Kong	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Kobe	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Manila	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Shanghai	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Singapore	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Sourabaya	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Tientsin	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0
Yokohama	15.0	13.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0	Algeria	10.0	7.0

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THE AMERICAS

Mexico Reinvigorates Clinton

Undistracted, He Confers With Zedillo on Drugs and Trade

By Peter Baker
and Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MEXICO, Mexico — With his impeachment trial behind him, President Bill Clinton has returned to the world stage free to focus on international challenges, such as drugs and trade, without the distractions of a domestic scandal that has haunted him at every stop around the globe for the last year.

Mr. Clinton met Monday with President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico at a restored 19th-century hacienda near here to consult on border issues that have dominated U.S. relations with its southern neighbor, bringing him \$4 billion in export financing and a carefully timed endorsement of Mexico's efforts to stem the flow of illegal narcotics.

Yet while the agenda was foreign policy, the subtext was the renewal of Mr. Clinton's presidency. For the first time since his relationship with Monica Lewinsky attracted the attention of investigators in January 1998, Mr. Clinton left the country without being followed by the embarrassment of a political crisis that threatened to end his tenure. Aides said Mr. Clinton has been heartened by comments of legislators in recent days echoing his desire to put the divisive chapter behind them.

Happy to move on, the president even took the opportunity to fan the

flames of speculation that his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, will run in 2000 to represent New York in the same Senate that acquitted him on perjury and obstruction of justice last Friday.

"She would be terrific in the Senate," Mr. Clinton said during a photo opportunity. "But that's a decision that she'll have to make."

If the symbolism of the 30-hour visit here helped show a reinvigorated president fully in command, it also served Mr. Zedillo's interests, coming as his government faces heavy fire for not doing more to crack down on drug trafficking.

Mr. Clinton hinted broadly that he would recast Mexico as a cooperating partner in the drug war, touching off what will almost certainly be a bruising fight in Congress, where many members believe Mexico has been wildly ineffective.

Both Mexican and American officials tried to play down the proximity of Mr. Clinton's Mexico visit to the March 1 deadline by which he must recommend to Congress whether Mexico is a reliable ally in combating drug trafficking. Privately, however, both sides conceded the symbolic importance. Mr. Clinton brought with him about two dozen members of Congress, who will be in a position to help defend his re-election decision on Capitol Hill.

The two presidents and their aides signed a raft of modest agreements

on other subjects: designed to increase air travel between the two countries, control the spread of tuberculosis and contain violence at the border. The United States also announced that it will provide \$4 billion in loans, loan guarantees and export credit insurance through the Export-Import Bank to help Mexican agencies and companies buy U.S. products and services.

Here in this former colonial city in the Yucatan Peninsula, the only mention of impeachment came at a photo opportunity, where Mr. Clinton was asked if he felt vindicated.

In replying, Mr. Clinton repeated his desire to cooperate with Congress.

"This is a time for reconciliation and renewal," he said. "I think what we have to do is to serve the American people. And if we keep that in mind, I think everything will be fine."

Mr. Clinton has agreed to meet with the new House speaker, Dennis Hastert, Republican of Illinois, after Congress returns to town next week.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said the end of the trial would end U.S. embarrassment among foreign leaders, judging by those she spoke with during Kosovo peace talks in France before flying here to join Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Zedillo have developed a particularly warm rapport over the four years of the Ze-



Representative John Kasich, right, kicking off his presidential exploratory effort with discussions in Milford, New Hampshire.

POLITICAL NOTES

Kasich Starts Presidential Bid

MILFORD, New Hampshire — Representative John Kasich is throwing himself into presidential politics, declaring himself the underestimated "Indiana Jones" of the 2000 contest. "What you see is what you get," the Ohio Republican told a handful of voters who came to see him on the Milford Town Oval. "If you're looking for something bigger and better, it ain't coming."

Mr. Kasich, best known as the House Budget Committee chairman, used Presidents' Day on Monday as the official kickoff of his presidential exploratory committee, a step that enables him to raise money and travel in preparation for an eventual run for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Kasich sounded his call to return power to the people. "The mission is to pursue the economic destiny of every single American citizen while at the same time renewing and rejuvenating the American spirit," he said. He advocates a 10 percent across-the-board tax cut, school vouchers and private investment options for Social Security benefits. (WP)

Dangers in Federalizing Crimes

WASHINGTON — An American Bar Association panel led by former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has warned lawmakers against the "misguided, unnecessary and harmful" tendency of showing they are tough on criminals by turning more offenses into federal crimes.

In a report, the panel said that the penchant for federalizing crimes that had been the purview of the states — like murder, drug possession and trafficking, rape and robbery — ran counter to the nation's historic reluctance to concentrate broad powers in a national police force.

Enactment of each new federal crime bestows new federal investigative power on federal agencies, broadening their power to intrude into individual lives," the report said. "Expansion of federal jurisdiction also creates the opportunity for greater collection and maintenance of data at the federal level in an era when various databases are computerized and linked."

The report, entitled "The Federalization of Criminal Law," said 40 percent of all federal criminal laws that had been enacted since the Civil War were passed since 1970. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Joe Lockhart, the presidential spokesman, responding to questions about President Bill Clinton's fuzzy, but clearly not accidental, comments about the possibility of Hillary Rodham Clinton seeking a U.S. Senate seat: "The president was particularly unclear on that subject today, and I have nothing to say to clear it up." (WP)

Away From Politics

• The percentage of Americans wearing seat belts rose in 1998 as police stepped up enforcement of seat-belt laws, with, for example, 65.1 percent buckling up around the Memorial Day holiday last May, compared with 62.2 percent during the same period in 1997, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said. (AP)

• A wind-whipped fire destroyed a church in Lake Worth, Texas, killing three firefighters who were trapped when the roof collapsed and injuring three others. Investigators said that they believed the blaze had been set. (AP)

• About 25 overweight people picketed a San Francisco outlet of 24 Hour Fitness, a health-club chain, to protest a billboard advertisement declaring that when space aliens encounter humans, "they will eat the fat ones first." (Reuters)

Republicans Trumpet Tax Cuts to Polish Image

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WARREN, Michigan — In the heart of a Democratic Party stronghold that was swayed into the camp of President Ronald Reagan years ago, the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, kicked off the first of 150 town hall meetings this year to change the image of the Republican Party from the "party of impeachment" and to focus attention on a tax-cutting, pro-defense agenda.

"The meeting here today is to show we are finished with that," Mr. Lott said Monday, referring to impeachment.

"We are moving on," he said at the close of the session in the Ukrainian Center here, where he was joined by Senator Spencer Abraham of Michigan, and John Engler, the Republican governor of Michigan. All three stressed their support for a 10 percent across-the-board tax cut, the centerpiece of the Republican Party's agenda.

Warren — a white, working-class suburb of Detroit that in 1980 and 1984 demonstrated the

strength of the Reagan revolution — in recent years has made a dramatic transition from dependence on heavy manufacturing to become a high-tech growth center. In the process, voters in this area of Macomb County have again become willing to support Democratic candidates.

Republicans are betting heavily on the tax issue to blunt widespread public distaste for impeachment. "In this era of budget surplus, Washington has a moral duty and fiscal responsibility to lower Americans' taxes," Mr. Abraham said.

He said that "federal taxes consume 21 percent of national income, the highest proportion since World War II."

Mr. Abraham distributed tables showing that at 20.7 percent of gross domestic product, federal taxes are higher in 1999 than in any year since 1950.

Clinton administration officials dispute Republican assertions that tax burdens are at historic highs. Using data from the Congressional Budget Office, the administration says total tax collections are high because income, particularly

the income of the affluent, has risen sharply.

An administration official cites both Treasury and Budget Office studies to show the tax burden on individuals is at a record low: "According to the CBO, the effective federal tax rate of the 20 percent of American families with middle incomes fell from 19.2 percent in 1992 to 18.9 percent in 1999 — that's the lowest tax rate since data were first reported 20 years ago."

Republicans and Democrats are engaged in a battle over who benefits most from an across-the-board tax cut. Mr. Lott and Mr. Abraham said it is only fair to return the federal surplus to taxpayers in proportion to the taxes each paid.

Mr. Lott brought the case for the 10 percent cut here in hopes of reviving Republican support among a key segment of the electorate: working-class whites.

In 1996 Mr. Clinton brought the county, which had voted for Mr. Reagan, back into the Democratic fold, as he broke Republican holds on suburban counties across the country. The local Democratic Party has a 16-to-9 majority on the county commission.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

For a Day, Vietnamese Rest (and Fret About Year's First Visitor)

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

HANOI — On Monday night, in millions of homes across Vietnam, families took their last baths of the year, and washed off the dirt of past misfortune, and held send-off ceremonies for the kitchen gods who ascend to heaven to give their annual report to the Jade Emperor on the moral conduct of household members.

And when Vietnam awoke Tuesday, the land seemed to have been abandoned. City streets were deserted. Every shop was closed. No farmers or water buffalo worked the rice paddies.

To find this industrious, bustling country so suddenly quiet is an odd experience, considering that shopkeepers routinely work 14 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, and that farmers

never take a day off.

But Tuesday was the start of Tet, or the Chinese Lunar New Year, heralding the start of spring, when heaven and earth are in harmony. It is the country's most joyful happening, a time when Vietnamese both here and abroad feel a spiritual obligation to be at home with their families. It is virtually the only time all year that the Vietnamese stop working long enough to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

To many Americans, Tet is a military offensive, not a holiday.

And indeed, last year, on the 30th anniversary of Communist attacks on cities in what was then South Vietnam, even the government-controlled media did a considerable amount of reminiscing about the event.

This year, there has been not a word, as

the war continues to fade from the consciousness of the 77 million Vietnamese, half of whom were born after the Americans fled Saigon in 1975. The Communist government's priority today is economic development and political stability, not the rehashing of past battles.

According to government statistics, more than 100,000 overseas Vietnamese — or one of every 20 Vietnamese who live abroad, primarily in the United States, Australia and France — have returned home for Tet. In addition, the government says, overseas Vietnamese have sent \$18 million to their families here for the holiday.

For days leading up to Tet, it was all but impossible to find a seat on any flight to Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City, as Saigon is now known. The three-times-a-day train between the two cities was so

packed that railroad authorities had to add extra carriages. And streets were shoulder to shoulder with Tet shoppers — whose spending is monitored by the government to gauge consumer confidence, in the same way Christmas sales are closely watched in the United States.

In the dark economic days of little more than a decade ago, a cake of soap or a jar of shampoo was a precious Tet gift. But now, with Vietnam moving into a free-market economy, such items are commonplace, and gifts this year are more likely to be wine, imported candy or peach and kumquat trees — the local equivalent of Christmas trees — which shoppers have brought home strapped on their bicycles and motor scooters.

For the Vietnamese, Tet is Christmas and New Year's wrapped into one. Rather than being a raucous occasion, it

is a time to pay homage to deceased ancestors, gather quietly with family and friends and enjoy special foods.

Every household waits nervously on Tet to see who its first visitor of the new year will be. If it's someone who has known misfortune in the old year — such as losing a job, suffering a death in the family, or ill health — the hosts believe they can be cursed with bad luck throughout the year. Some families are so superstitious that they arrange their "first-footing" visitor far in advance.

The Vietnamese say the stars are properly aligned to make this, the Year of the Cat, a period of prosperity and good fortune. (The Chinese recognize this as the Year of the Rabbit.) It may be no coincidence that 1975, when the war ended and Vietnam's first era of peace in 150 years began, was also a Year of the Cat.

BRIEFLY

Spratly Structures Done, Manila Says

MANILA — Defense Secretary Orlando Mercado said Tuesday that China had completed its enlargement of structures on a Spratly Islands reef claimed by both Manila and Beijing.

Mr. Mercado said recent surveillance photos taken by the Philippine military showed that the completed structures on Mischief Reef in the South China Sea include a three-story concrete building that Beijing says will be used by Chinese fishermen but Manila says could have military uses. Other facilities include a wharf, a permanent platform for helicopters, gun placements, antennas and radar, he said. (AP)

Defection in India

NEW DELHI — A party with four members in Parliament said Tuesday that it would withdraw support from the 11-month-old government, putting it on the brink of collapse, United News of India reported.

Om Prakash Chautala of the Indian National Lok Dal party announced the move after a meeting with Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He said the government had refused to roll back price increases on subsidized basics.

Mr. Vajpayee's Bharatiya Janata Party and 18 allies won a confidence measure with 274 votes last March. If all members are present and voting, a government would need 272 votes to stay in power. (AP)

Quake Aftermath

KABUL — Thousands of Afghans are living without shelter in extreme cold and are in need of immediate international help after the earthquake last week south of Kabul, government officials said Tuesday.

The officials said health authorities of the Taleban militia had found that 30 percent of children in Wardak Province were without shelter and suffering from pneumonia. (Reuters)

For the Record

The former finance chief of the doomed cult Aum Shinrikyo, Hisako Ishii, was sentenced to three years and eight months in prison Tuesday for aiding other cult members after their 1995 nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway. (AP)

Jakarta Aide Says East Timor Will Need Democracy Monitors

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — The International community should step in and help East Timor's transition to democracy if the former Portuguese colony gains independence from Indonesia, a senior presidential adviser said Tuesday.

Dewi Fortuna Anwar, international affairs adviser to President B. J. Habibie, said the job of disarming East Timor's rival factions and maintaining law and order should be borne by the international community. With its morale currently at a low ebb, Indonesia's 500,000-strong military could not be relied on to do the job because it is not regarded as neutral, she said.

Speaking in Jakarta on the second day of the Asian-German Editors Forum, Miss Anwar, touted as a future foreign minister, said if a wide-ranging autonomy package for East Timor proved unacceptable, then Indonesia's 27th province should be cut loose. Miss Anwar rejected an option of several years of autonomy for the province before a vote on self-determination.

"I tend to believe the longer we leave the situation, the more difficult it will be to resolve," she said. "The most important thing at the moment is to ensure disarmament among the East Timorese."

Violence is on the rise in East Timor between various armed factions supporting either independence or integration with Indonesia.

Talks brokered by the United Nations are currently being held in New York between Indonesia and Portugal to dis-

cuss a wide-ranging autonomy offer for East Timor. But Mr. Habibie said last week that if this is unacceptable then East Timor should be given independence without delay, a prospect that could happen within one year.

Miss Anwar rejected claims that independence for East Timor would result in the disintegration of Indonesia by causing repercussions to other provinces where separatist movements are active, notably Aceh in northern Sumatra and western Irian Jaya.

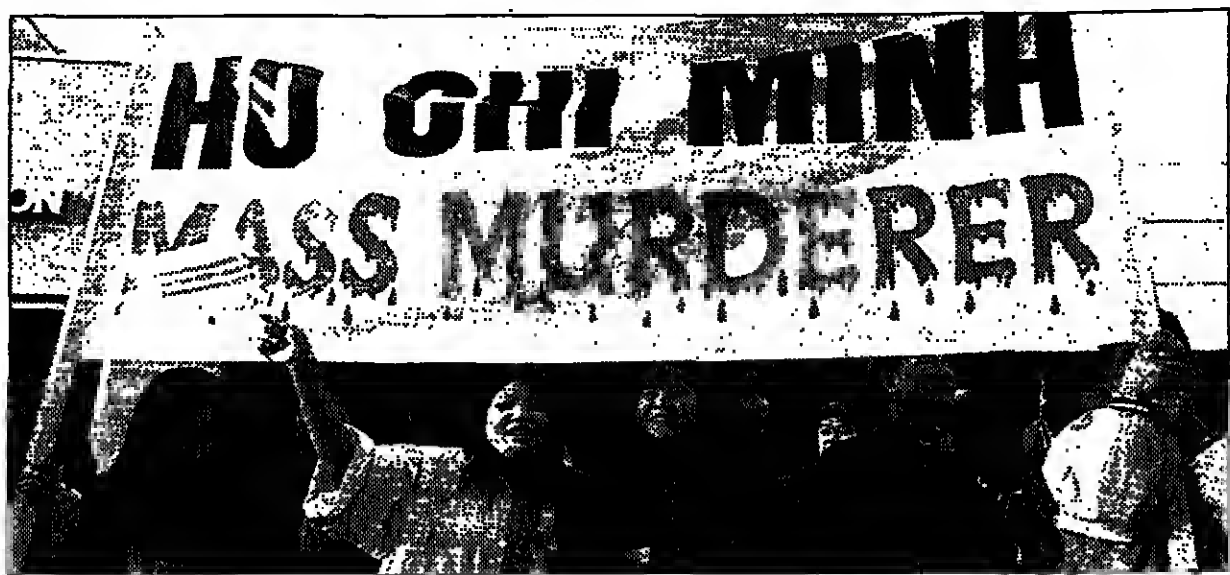
"The problem of East Timor is due to its very different history," she said, noting Dutch colonialization of the other provinces had helped forge a common identity in creating modern Indonesia.

Amrieti Rais, chairman of the National Mandate Party, a front-runner in the elections taking place June 7, said his party supported two to three years of autonomy for East Timor before offering a referendum on self-determination. "Immediate independence is not a very wise solution," he said.

He had earlier offered Miss Anwar the job as Indonesia's next foreign minister if his party won the elections.

Regarding recent law and order problems across the archipelago, Miss Anwar hinted that rogue intelligence agents loyal to Suharto, the disgraced former president, were responsible for stirring up recent religious and ethnic violence.

Asked about reforming the armed forces, she said they should not be isolated from democratic reforms that aimed for gradual but total "civilian supremacy."



Vietnamese youths holding banners and flags outside Troung Van Tran's video shop in Westminster, California.

California Battle Over Ho Chi Minh Heats Up

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

WESTMINSTER, California — In an increasingly tense standoff here between the First Amendment and memories of war, hundreds of Vietnamese immigrants have blocked the entrance of a video store where the owner wants to re-hang a poster of Ho Chi Minh.

Dozens of police officers in riot gear formed a wall on Monday as protesters, saying they would rather die than allow the poster to go up, shouted "Democracy!" and "Freedom!" Fearing that the demonstration might turn violent, the police persuaded the shop owner, Troung Van Tran, 37, to stay away on Monday. But Mr. Tran's wife, Kim, said in a telephone interview that "we're going to do it another day."

Last week, Mr. Tran's First Amendment right to hang the poster of the former president of North Vietnam and a Vietnamese flag was affirmed by an Orange County Superior

Court judge, who last month ordered the items taken down, pending a hearing.

Mr. Tran, who came to the United States from Vietnam in 1980, put up the poster and the flag on Jan. 18. He says the move was intended to generate dialogue and healing among Vietnamese here. But as word of the poster spread, hundreds of his former countrymen rallied in front of his store demanding that the picture be taken down.

As many as 600 demonstrators began gathering at the store before 9 A.M. on Monday. Mr. Tran had said he would reopen his shop at 10 A.M., but he never showed up. A police lieutenant, Bill Lewis, said authorities were negotiating with the protesters and with Mr. Tran about how to proceed. "The bottom line," Lieutenant Lewis said, "is that we have to maintain the peace and Mr. Tran's First Amendment rights."

Several protesters said that they cherished freedom of speech, but that Mr. Tran was abusing it. "He doesn't know how to use his rights wisely," a speaker yelled on a public address system, "so he doesn't deserve to have any rights at all!"

JAPAN: Government Spends to Send Workers Back to School

Continued from Page 1

Labor Ministry officials defend their efforts, saying they have a detailed list of the types of employees and services in short supply, such as workers certified as computer technicians, accountants and to care for the elderly.

Muneaki Ueda, executive vice president of Pasona Inc., a job-placement and temporary employment agency, said certain jobs are indeed hard to fill, but he added that he was skeptical that the government program would address the needs of employers because it has been drawn up by bureaucrats with no business experience.

Other critics question how much a six-month or one-year training course can teach employees, considering that professional and technical courses of study in the United States and Europe often last two or three years. But Yoshinobu Udagawa, general manager at Murata Educational Institute, a respected accounting school, said the programs would allow those with rudimentary accounting knowledge to gain the specialized skills in demand.

Mr. Kishimoto's students — a few women and more than two dozen men, mainly in their 40s and 50s — take six classes a day, five days a week at the government-run school, called Ability Garden. They are studying product management and spreadsheets and learning to analyze profits and cash flow.

Such skills were less vital in the old Japanese business world, where large companies supported small ones, banks stood behind longtime customers and the government stood behind the banks, promising they would not fail.

Now that old business world is fading away, thus Mr. Toshimitsu, who lost his job at a restaurant chain last year, hopes the skills he is learning will be needed. "I think there are many small and midsize companies that don't know how to do this kind of financial analysis," he said. "I think I could use these skills there."

In Japan, midlife career switches are not common, and the network of professional schools is small. More important, the traditional Japanese employment system of lifetime job security has discouraged labor mobility, as each company spends years training its employees in its culture. Few companies hire midcareer employees.

In the past, government job programs focused mainly on subsidizing the wages of employees at struggling companies, to prevent layoffs. The government still plans to spend \$535 million in the fiscal year beginning April 1 on such payments. But Labor Ministry officials who routinely visit companies say that, even with government help, it is getting harder for companies to maintain their employment levels.

Thus at the end of last year, Hiroshi Oyama of the Labor Ministry got his marching orders: Create about 400

classes by April to train 12,000 Tokyo residents. Since then, he has been negotiating with 124 professional schools to set up classes in a variety of subjects, including accounting, computing, marketing and advanced manufacturing techniques. The effort is being made across Japan, with the goal of training 61,000 Japanese, who will be able to go to school for free and collect unemployment benefits for up to six months.

At the same time, the Labor Ministry has organized a media blitz to promote a new program aimed at creating thousands of entrepreneurs, fast. The government will pay half the salaries, up to a limit of \$29,000 per employee per year, for a maximum of six employees at start-up companies in any industry.

Meanwhile, anyone who has worked full-time for at least five years can go back to school, and the government will pay up to 80 percent of tuition for one year in one of 3,400 approved courses.

Other programs focus on helping those over 45. Their higher salaries make them more likely to be targeted for layoffs and less likely to be offered new jobs, Mr. Oyama said. There is no ban on age discrimination in Japan.

An internship program pays companies to take on unemployed people over the age of 45 for up to six months. Each intern continues to receive unemployment benefits during that period as well as commuting money and \$5 a day for lunch and other expenses.

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EUROPE

Russia, Using Its Influence on Serbs, Plays a Key Role at Kosovo Talks

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

RAMBOUILLET, France — The broad shape of a peace deal that the two sides in the Kosovo conflict are being compelled to accept has begun to emerge, with Russia playing a key role in working to persuade the Serbs to allow NATO-led peacekeepers to take up positions on their territory.

President Jacques Chirac of France said Monday that Russia, historically an ally of the Serbs as fellow Slavs, had agreed that a ground force in Kosovo was the best solution to stop the bloodshed in the ethnic Albanians' battle for independence, and that Russian soldiers would likely be part of the peacekeeping deployment.

"The Russians accept it, and I'm convinced they would participate in it," President Chirac said.

Also Monday, Foreign Minister Igor

Ivanov of Russia visited the chateau here, southwest of Paris, where the Serbian and ethnic Albanian delegations have been sequestered, and he said later that military intervention would be "discussed with Belgrade."

He was referring to Slobodan Milosevic, the authoritarian president of Yugoslavia. Serbia is the dominant of the two republics remaining in the Yugoslav federation, and Kosovo is a province of Serbia.

The Russians, who have never before been so helpful to the West on the long-running problem of dealing with Mr. Milosevic, pledged their help last month on resolving the Kosovo issue when Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visited Moscow.

In the next few days, as the Saturday deadline for the talks approaches, the Russians have promised to persuade Mr. Milosevic of the necessity of accepting the troops, a senior European diplomat

said.

"The Russians are working on the Yugoslavs and were asking for a little more time," the diplomat said. "The Belgrade leadership needs to put some spin on this, but seems more or less resigned."

Acquiescence to the presence of troops on Yugoslav soil is part of a basic tradeoff for the two sides that goes as follows, two European diplomats close to the talks said:

The ethnic Albanians must drop their demand for a referendum on the status of Kosovo at the end of the three-year interim period established by the plan.

At the same time, the Serbs must agree to a NATO-led peacekeeping force, a proposition that they have vehemently opposed on the grounds that it would represent an infringement on Serbia's sovereignty.

"It's 'yes' to NATO for the Serbs and 'no' to a referendum for the Albanians,"

one of the diplomats said. "All the rest is conversation."

The suspense for the next few days will be seeing how President Milosevic decides to maneuver and whether the ethnic Albanian delegation, which has shown unexpected unity, will accept the disappointment of not being promised a referendum on independence.

■ U.S. Envoy Flies to Belgrade

Charles Truehart of The Washington Post reported from Paris:

The chief U.S. negotiator for Kosovo, Christopher Hill, left the peace talks for Belgrade on Tuesday to give President Slobodan Milosevic the international community's latest warning to sign a peace agreement or risk military punishment.

The intransigence of the Serbian negotiators has become the widely predicted central stumbling block, a "deal breaker," Secretary of State Madeleine

Albright said about an interim accord, which mediators insist must be signed by noon on Saturday.

President Milosevic and the delegation he sent to Rambouillet have refused to consider any foreign troop in Kosovo Province, where ethnic Albanian separatists have been waging a year-old armed struggle for independence.

Secretary of State Albright spoke by telephone with President Milosevic on Tuesday morning, a senior U.S. official said, and the Yugoslav leader agreed to receive Mr. Hill, who will be accompanied by diplomats from Britain and France, the host countries for the peace conference.

Mr. Hill, who is the ambassador to Macedonia, will brief Mr. Milosevic on what the United States regards as the ethnic Albanian delegation's likely acceptance of the draft interim accord.

"We're in spitting distance of a 'yes,'" the official said — even though

the settlement reportedly will say nothing about the province's dream of independence or even of future mechanisms to vote on it.

The Kosovo Albanians' prior acceptance of the deal is important to the final confrontation with Mr. Milosevic, the source said, because it would place blame for an impasse squarely on one side.

"It ensures that those who have doubts about the use of air power against Yugoslavia will not have any arguments," a Western diplomat said.

Failure to come to a deal because of Serbian intransigence on this issue will result in NATO air strikes on Yugoslav military targets, U.S. and European officials have warned over and over again.

Westerners in Pristina, capital of Kosovo Province, were reported to be packing for possible evacuation in the event of air strikes.

Ulster Rivals Back Plans For Shared Government

But Disarmament Dispute Still Threatens Peace

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — The Northern Ireland Assembly approved sweeping changes in the political structure of this predominantly Protestant British province on Tuesday. The changes are designed to give the Roman Catholic minority more power and to end the sectarian violence that has killed more than 3,200 people in the last 30 years.

The approval, by a vote of 77 to 29, and after two days of acrimonious debate at the Assembly in the Stormont area of Belfast, was hailed by mainstream Protestant and Catholic leaders as an historic move toward permanent peace.

The changes would also give the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic more influence in northern affairs and pave the way for the restoration of home rule powers to the Assembly by the British government in London. Britain has ruled here directly since 1974, with local councils controlling only burials and garbage removal.

But the final enactment of the changes was still threatened by the bitter dispute over the disarmament of the Irish Republican Army, which has observed a cease-fire for 19 months, but refuses to surrender a single bullet or a pound of Semtex from its arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons and explosives.

The Protestant first minister of the Assembly, David Trimble, insists that until disarmament actually begins, the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, will not be allowed to participate in the new executive cabinet being prepared to accept the return of home rule powers from London, scheduled to begin next month.

Without Sinn Féin's representing the IRA in the new structures, the changes, designed to bring the Republican movement into a peaceful political process, would be futile and could lead to a resumption of paramilitary violence by the IRA and by smaller, but efficient, Protestant guerrilla groups.

Some of the Protestant groups have threatened to make attacks in the Irish Republic if the peace effort fails.

The president of Sinn Féin, Gerry Adams, notes, accurately, that the peace agreement approved last year does not require disarmament before May 2000 and that the sustained cease-fire reflects the IRA's support of the peace effort.

Mr. Trimble says that this is not enough, that the Protestant majority needs assurance in the form of arms surrender. Some mainstream Catholic leaders are straddling the issue, affirming the need for disarmament now, but acknowledging that it is not actually required by the peace agreement approved by leaders last spring and overwhelmingly confirmed in June in referendums in the North and the Irish Republic.

Officials say that Mr. Trimble and Mr. Adams will have to link soon, approving a solution to the disarmament dispute that both can describe as a victory. One possibility, they say, is a statement by the head of the disarmament commis-

sion, General John de Chastelain, the former chief of staff of the Canadian Army. But no one has proposed exactly what General de Chastelain could say to finesse the problem and end the growing sense of crisis in the peace effort.

Under Tuesday's vote, Northern Ireland is to have 10 government departments to deal with most matters, excluding security and taxation, and a North-South Ministerial Council of six units comprising officials from the North and from the Irish Republic supposed to cooperate in areas like the economy, tourism and agriculture.

Protestant hard-liners, like the Reverend Ian Paisley, see this cooperation as an abominable prologue to a united Ireland, free of British control, run from Dublin. But the peace agreement stipulates that there will be no end to British sovereignty here without the consent of the majority, which is likely to remain Protestant well into the new century.

GI's in Kosovo? Critics Fear That It's a Dark Alley

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While President Bill Clinton's proposal to send U.S. troops to Kosovo bearded promoters of a more active American role in preventing ethnic carnage, it also aroused fears that the administration is marching into an ancient swamp without a clear idea of how not to get mired in it.

In his announcement during the week-end, Mr. Clinton said that about 4,000 soldiers would be sent to the Serbian province of Kosovo only if the warring ethnic Albanians and Serbs there agreed and only as part of a 28,000-strong NATO peacekeeping force.

He argued that it was in the United States' national interest to resolve a conflict that could lead to "tremendous loss of life and a massive refugee crisis in the middle of Europe."

There was little debate among foreign-policy experts and politicians that stopping bloodshed was a worthy objective in itself and that the struggle in Kosovo, an enclave bordering on Albania and Macedonia with a predominant population of ethnic Albanians, had the potential to escalate into something far larger and more threatening.

The doubts focused on whether Kosovo really touched on American national interests and whether the administration really knew what it was getting into or how to get out of a region notorious for its instability and complexity. More broadly, critics charged that Washington was plunging into the morass of the Balkans without a concrete idea of its role as the world's sole superpower.

"I'm very torn about it," said Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state. "At this point I will support it, but we

can't do this. We can't get involved in every ethnic conflict as a police force without sooner or later getting overextended. I think we need a national discussion about what we are trying to do."

Among congressional critics, Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, took a similar stance. He said he would support sending forces to Kosovo because of the threat of a broader conflict, but "with great reluctance."

"We have no exit strategy," he said.

"We have no concept of how we want to settle this situation." This was so, he added, even though the president has been aware of the Kosovo crisis for a long time.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, agreed on the dangers, and on the need to prevent the conflict from spreading. "The Balkans is a place you can go and you can get lost and never be seen again or heard from again," he said.

Barnett Rubin, who has followed the crisis as director of the program on preventive action at the Council on Foreign Relations, argued that the very instability of the region made it a national interest, as the United States has long considered its security linked to European security.

"The conflict in Kosovo, apart from any humanitarian aspect, has the threat of spreading in that region," he said. "It could draw in Greece, then Turkey. This is the southeastern flank of NATO, which involves relations with Russia, Germany and other things important to us. So even though there's no immediate threat, this doesn't mean it doesn't involve our interests."

One of those interests, argue American officials and others who support

Mr. Clinton's decision, is the intangible damage to North Atlantic Treaty Organization credibility if the alliance allows massacres and open warring to continue unopposed in Europe. The costs of idleness in the face of atrocity could well outweigh the risks of intervention, they say.

"To some extent we've created an interest because of all the talk of American and NATO credibility," said Richard Haass, director of foreign-policy studies at the Brookings Institution.

Among those who welcomed Mr. Clinton's decision, the notion that the latest Balkan flare-up could spread only underscored the fact that America had to be prepared to quell ethnic brush fires early, before they became conflagrations.

"With the end of the Cold War, America still has strategic interests in Europe," said Richard Holbrooke, the representative-designate to the United Nations, who was instrumental in negotiating the peace agreement in Bosnia.

"When people boast that we're the only remaining superpower, they have to recognize that this fact implies obligations and responsibilities as well as opportunities. It took us four years to get our act together in Bosnia, and when we finally did, belatedly and reluctantly, it was decisive."

The dilemma for the United States now is that we face a choice in places like Kosovo between a relatively early involvement, by which to prevent worse tragedy, or a more costly involvement later, after tragedies even greater than those we've already seen. Americans are understandably reluctant to do this, and it is incumbent on the administration to make the case to Congress and the American public. Skepticism is justified, but leadership is necessary."

For those prepared to see the United States assume a policing role in the world, one troubling question is how to select crises in which to get involved. Why, for example, is it reasonable for U.S. forces to go to the Balkans, but not to far bloodier places like Rwanda?

The predominant response is that Americans simply cannot go to every crisis, that there are limits to what the public will accept and that different crises pose different degrees of danger.

"It's a question I have struggled with for a long time," said Lawrence Eagleburger, a former secretary of state. "Geographically, Rwanda and Burundi are much harder to deal with, and to put it bluntly, in contrast with Kosovo, they are a distinctly different level of threat. Kosovo is not only in Europe, but could engage other members of NATO, Greece and Turkey."

"Having said that," he added, "it's hard to ignore that tens and hundreds of thousands of people are getting killed in ethnic conflicts around the world."

Mr. Haass, who worked on the National Security Council for the Bush administration, said the United States has to assess crises one at a time. It has to "ask about stakes, but also whether we can devise an intervention that can accomplish some good at a cost that doesn't outrun the stakes." In Kosovo, he said, "arguably we can."

Yet more broadly, he said the United States has to accept that its history and power vest it not only with strategic responsibilities, but also with moral obligations. "Part of what makes a great power great is its willingness to put itself on the line even when vital interests are not involved," he said.

"In some ways this is about trying to promote our vision of order. It's something we choose to do, not have to do."



REMEMBRANCE — A Sarajevo resident clearing snow from grave of his sister, who died in siege of city.

Miners Again Move Toward Bucharest

PETROSANI, Romania — A day after he was sentenced to 18 years in prison for a deadly 1991 protest, Miron Cozma, a leader of Romania's coal miners, led his followers on a renewed defiant march Tuesday toward the capital.

The miners were cheered as their buses passed through villages along the route, arriving in the city of Targu Jiu, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) northwest of Bucharest. They gathered in a central square and chanted "Cozma! Cozma!" as security troops stood by.

Three thousand coal miners massed earlier in a village about 20 kilometers south of this western city, seeking to prevent the arrival of Interior Ministry troops to arrest Mr. Cozma.

Most of the coal mines in the western Jiu Valley were closed Tuesday, with miners refusing to work to protest Mr. Cozma's sentence. The Interior Ministry called the protest illegal. (AP)

After Snow Deaths, Fire at Ski Resort

GRENOBLE, France — Fire tore through the center of the French alpine town of Chamonix on Tuesday, destroying a community hall a week after a huge avalanche killed 12 people near the popular ski and summer resort.

The fire broke out around 11 P.M. Monday and burned for most of the night as firefighters were hampered by the narrow streets and confined spaces of the old town, the police said.

Four firefighters were slightly injured and about 50 people had to be moved out of their homes when the fire spread to buildings around the community center.

Last Wednesday, an avalanche swept into 17 chalets and killed 12 people near Chamonix, in the Mont Blanc region. (Reuters)

Annan Gives Libya Assurances on Trial

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, in his contacts with Libya over the Lockerbie trial, has promised that the prosecutors would not try to undermine the Libyan government, diplomats said Tuesday.

Any trial in the Netherlands of the two Libyans accused in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am Flight 103 over the Scottish village of Lockerbie would be a criminal one to determine guilt or innocence, not a political prosecution.

Libya said over the weekend that it was willing to hand over the two alleged agents for trial before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. But diplomats said Tripoli wanted political assurances. (Reuters)

GERMANY: Firms Pledge to Give to Fund

Continued from Page 1

Historians say that as many as 800,000 Poles, Czechs, Russians and Ukrainians were subjugated by the Nazis and forced to perform backbreaking tasks in inhumane conditions to sustain camps and factories during the war. While lump-sum payments were made to Poland and other East European countries, victims living under Communist rule rarely saw any of the money.

As the first German leader with no direct personal experience in the war, Mr. Schroeder says he wants his country to enter the new millennium having paid off its outstanding debts to history. He has dispatched his chief troubleshooter, Bodo Hombach, to the United States and Israel seeking to broker a solution on the slave-labor question with the help of those governments and lawyers representing the claimants.

But the biggest factor that may have broken the impasse has been a new willingness by German companies to confront the past and settle accounts left over from the Holocaust. As in politics, a new generation of German business managers is striving to clear up Nazi-era injustices that their parents and grandparents failed to resolve.

Many German companies have hired independent experts to sift through wartime archives to explore what must be the darkest chapter in their company history. Only two weeks ago, Deutsche Bank historians released

documents showing how bank managers were fully aware that loans they disbursed helped finance the construction of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

The motives of German companies, however, are also being driven by powerful economic considerations. Many of them feared that unless some kind of compensation fund was established, they could face the kind of international business boycott that threatened Switzerland's two largest banks until they reached a \$1.25 billion settlement signed just last month.

In the case of Deutsche Bank, Chairman Rolf-Ernst Breuer, who has been a rallying force in setting up the fund, only started pushing the idea when he realized that a proposed \$10 billion purchase of Bankers Trust in the United States could be derailed unless some kind of deal was achieved.

But Michael Witul, a lawyer in Munich who represents some of the slave-labor claimants, said there were dozens of other firms that profited from the Nazi forced labor regime and have a moral obligation to contribute to the fund. He said that as many as one million people may have legitimate legal claims to compensation.

In their joint declaration, the German firms



Krupp's chairman, Gerhard Cromme, left; Deutsche Bank's chairman, Rolf-Ernst Breuer, center, and Chancellor Gerhard Schröder at a press conference on Tuesday in Bonn.

recognized that many of the victims were reaching the end of their lives and vowed to expedite assistance to them in a manner that is "fair, cooperative, unbureaucratic and above all fast." The German government, which will supervise the fund, wants the first payments to be approved by Sept. 1, the 60th anniversary of the invasion of Poland.

The companies include some of the biggest names in German banking and industry. They include the automakers Volkswagen, BMW and DaimlerChrysler; the chemical and pharmaceutical companies Bayer, Hoechst and BASF; Deutsche and Dresdner banks; the industrial firms Degussa-Huels, Krupp and Siemens, and the insurance company Allianz.

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The Mounties Got Their Man, but Did They Go Too Far?

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — When a bomb exploded last October at a gas well just west of the tiny Alberta town of Beaverlodge, few doubted that it was simply the latest attack by a small band of "eco-terrorists" who had been waging a guerrilla war against the oil and gas industry.

Alberta's premier, Ralph Klein, vowed to punish the saboteurs to the "fullest extent of the law," while the target of the blast, Alberta Energy Co. Ltd., announced it was doubling the \$50,000 reward offered for help in finding the perpetrators.

Ranchers and oil field workers flocked to a series of community meetings to hear from an anti-terrorism expert from Toronto.

There was talk that people might have to take matters into their own hands if the police did not do something to stop the man widely believed to be the ringleader of the insurrection, a 56-year-old organic farmer and Calvinist preacher named Wiebo Ludwig.

But at a bail hearing for Mr. Ludwig two weeks ago, prosecutors acknowledged that it was not Mr. Ludwig who had detonated the bomb at Beaverlodge, but the Royal Canadian Mounted Police working secretly with Alberta Energy.

According to the Mounties' documents, it was all part of a ruse designed to instigate a police informant into Mr. Ludwig's band — a neighbor

whose testimony and tape-recorded conversations eventually led to Mr. Ludwig's arrest in January on nine counts of conspiracy to destroy property and violate explosives laws.

Since then, Canadian newspapers have lined up to editorialize against the unusual police tactics. Cartoonists had a field day at the expense of the Mounties' bomb squad. Opposition politicians here and in Ottawa demanded investigations.

And most legal experts have agreed with an Edmonton lawyer, Gwynn Davies, a former law professor, that the Mounties had "gone over the line" in fighting crime with crime.

"This isn't Waco, Texas," said Mr. Ludwig's lawyer, Richard Secord. "It's Canada! We don't do things like that up here."

For the Mounties, this was the latest in a series of controversies that have damaged their reputation.

For more than a year, a special panel has been trying to determine whether the Mounties abused the rights of student protesters at a summit of Pacific Rim leaders in Vancouver in 1997 on orders from Prime Minister Jean Chretien.

After months of resistance, the federal government agreed Monday to pay the legal costs of the protesters during the official inquiry into the confrontations.

Here in Edmonton, a judge recently threw out murder charges against a man the Mounties had tried to entrap into a confession by staging a fake killing in front of him, then sending him to Toronto

to pick up an illegal million-dollar payoff.

But in the town of Hythe, where Mr. Ludwig lives and where concerns about civil liberties take a back seat to concerns about safety, residents have lined up solidly behind the Mounties.

"If you blow up a sour gas line, you will kill a lot of people," said Hythe's mayor, Frank Webb, referring to the strain of natural gas found here that can be fatal if inhaled even in small doses. "That's not eco-terrorism — that's just plain terrorism. We had to do something to put a stop to it."

Ever since a gas leak forced evacuation of his 320-acre (130-hectare) Trickle Creek "community" in 1991, Mr. Ludwig has blamed the industry for the death of 60 of his livestock and a succession of human health problems.

At first, his protests were confined to administrative appeals filed with government regulators who routinely proclaimed, along with industry officials, that there was no scientific evidence linking oil-patch activities to problems with animal or human health. But beginning in 1996, Mr. Ludwig began issuing warnings of possible violence if the industry did not change its ways.

Small acts of sabotage against the industry began that same year. The regional Mounties commander messaged superiors that a serious situation was developing. More than a year later, bullets were fired through the manager's office at the Alberta Energy Co. plant in Hythe.

Eventually, the Mounties would assign as many

as 100 investigators to the case.

By the time of the Beaverlodge bombing, the police had logged nearly 160 incidents, including three gas-line bombings and the encasement of three wellheads in concrete.

In July 1998, Alberta Energy offered to pay Mr. Ludwig \$525,000 for his land — 50 percent above market value. He was prepared to accept the deal until he read the fine print, which required him never to return within 500 miles (800 kilometers) of Trickle Creek and never to talk publicly about the buyout or his environmental concerns for the property.

Infuriated, he rejected the offer and vowed to stay and fight.

In the following months, three more bombs went off at oil and gas wells, all within several hundred miles of Hythe.

Last week, the Mounties said that their plotting had reflected the urgency they felt to put Mr. Ludwig behind bars. Phone taps, round-the-clock ground and airborne surveillance and a complete search of Trickle Creek had failed to turn up the necessary evidence.

In January, Mr. Ludwig and an associate, Richard Boonstra, were arrested on charges that appeared to be based almost exclusively on taped conversations with the informant, Robert Wright, who now is believed to be living in British Columbia under the Mounties' witness-protection program.

Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Boonstra are being held without bail, pending a preliminary hearing in May.



Wiebo Ludwig, a Calvinist preacher who engaged in a standoff with oil industry and the police.

Saudis See Iraqi Threat As a Sign of Desperation

Saddam's Warning Stirs Speculation on Sanity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — A Saudi newspaper said Tuesday that Baghdad's threats against Saudi Arabia and Kuwait indicated that President Saddam Hussein was desperate and "has lost his mind."

Iraq has warned that it is prepared to attack air bases in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey that are being used by U.S. and British warplanes patrolling no-

flight zones over Iraq.

"There is nothing one can say about Saddam's latest statements except that he has lost his mind," the government-guided Al Riyadh daily said in an editorial.

"Saddam is doing strange things, like someone who has lost all hope," the newspaper added.

The White House, meanwhile, warned Iraq anew Tuesday that if it carried out the threats against its neighbors, the punishment would be speedy and severe.

"Any contemplation of that act would be a grave mistake and would be met with a swift response," said the presidential spokesman, Joe Lockhart.

The Iraqi vice president, Taha Yassin Ramadan, sparked the reaction after announcing that Baghdad was capable of striking allied air bases in the region.

The response was the second U.S. warning in as many days amid the almost daily skirmishes in the zones between allied planes and Iraqi air defenses since Operation Desert Fox, the intensive four-day joint air action by Britain and the United States against Iraqi military targets in December.

Even before the Monday warnings, Turkey considered the threat from Iraq serious enough that it asked the United States to send a battery of Patriot air defense missiles to Incirlik, which the Department of Defense agreed to do in January.

The United States also has Patriots defending bases in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Iraq considers the no-flight zones to be violations of its sovereignty, but it has never challenged them in such a sustained way before.

The United States and its allies created the zones to protect Iraqi ethnic groups — Kurds and Shiite Muslims — facing military attacks by Baghdad, especially from the air.

After the raids in December, Iraqi forces began to confront the U.S. and British jets patrolling the no-flight zones in a series of one-sided exchanges that have resulted in the destruction of several Iraqi anti-aircraft missile sites and other targets with no loss of allied aircraft.

In Ankara, the deputy prime minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, defended his government's threats.

"The U.S. and British planes are killing Iraqis, are destroying Iraqi property and this is not acceptable," Mr. Aziz said. "A Turkish air base should not be used by the Americans and British to hurt Iraqis."

Vice President Ramadan said Iraq would attack the Incirlik air base in southern Turkey if Ankara continued to let U.S. and British jets use it to patrol over the northern zone in Iraq.

There was no reaction to the threats from Turkish officials.

U.S. fighter planes based at Incirlik have struck almost daily at Iraqi defense sites after being targeted while on patrol. Iraq has reported a number of deaths in the attacks.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who met with Mr. Aziz on Monday, before the threat was issued, had rebuffed demands for Turkey to withdraw permission for the air base and asked Baghdad to put an end to "provocative acts" in the no-flight zones.

President Suleyman Demirel did not meet with Mr. Aziz, a gesture that had clearly angered the Iraqi deputy prime minister. "It is the golden rule when a high level official is visiting that he should be received by the head of state," Mr. Aziz said.

The no-flight zones were set up after the 1991 Gulf War to protect the Kurds in the north and the Shiite Muslims in the south.

Mr. Aziz, who traveled to Turkey through the Iraqi Kurdish areas, questioned the validity of the zones.

"They claim they are protecting the Kurds from the Iraqi government," Aziz said. "Then how can an Iraqi deputy prime minister travel so easily?"

He also rejected allegations that Baghdad was providing camps to Turkish Kurdish rebels fighting for autonomy in southeast Turkey.

Prime Minister Ecevit said Monday he had handed over intelligence data on the issue to Mr. Aziz. (AP, AFP, NYT)



Police in Stockholm using a dog against Kurdish protesters Tuesday after they occupied the Greek consulate.

PROTESTS: Kurds Go On Rampage in Europe, Attacking Embassies in Major Cities

Continued from Page 1

reports that Ocalan had been arrested, and we all started calling each other to see what we should do. It was one person talking to another and to another."

There were also less violent, but equally fervent marches by chanting demonstrators outside United Nations buildings and at the gates of the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg.

By late Tuesday morning, a spokesman for the Kurdish Parliament in exile issued a statement asking demonstrators in Europe to desist. Some did.

Protesters in Moscow walked out of the Greek Embassy midday Tuesday and surrendered to Russian policemen. Fourteen men and two women who occupied the Kenyan Embassy in Paris for more than three hours, threatening to immolate themselves and their hostages surrendered quietly to the Paris police. And by Tuesday evening, French policemen had liberated all occupied consulates and embassies. But in other places, many others said they would not give up.

"We will stay here until we get some

answers from the Greek authorities," one of the Kurds occupying the Greek Embassy in London told a British radio station. "We are not representing anyone but I can tell you that we have support from the PKK."

Policemen ringed that embassy after an estimated 50 Kurdish protesters broke into the building at around 2:30 A.M. and held a custodian hostage.

Outside, as many as 600 demonstrators, held back by steel barricades, fought briefly with the police, who used dogs and riot sticks to quell the violence. One Kurdish woman set herself on fire and was badly injured before a police officer could douse the flames with a fire extinguisher.

Another of the Kurds inside the embassy, who gave his name as Omer, told reporters by telephone: "We are completely committed. We will do anything if we are made to leave. The protesters inside are ready to burn themselves or throw themselves out of the windows if the police try to break in. We will stay here as long as it takes."

Germany, which had refused to issue

an extradition order for Mr. Ocalan last November because government officials feared that would provoke the kind of violence that sprung up Tuesday, was not spared. More than 400,000 Kurds live in Germany, including 10,000 in Frankfurt. Policemen and demonstrators battled in nine different cities, from Leipzig to Stuttgart.

Otto Schily, the German interior minister, pleaded with the Kurds to leave the various consulates peacefully. Policemen in Frankfurt used riot sticks and water cannon to subdue Kurds who were turning over cars. From 100 to 200 demonstrators were arrested after clashes with the police on Tuesday morning, and hundreds more were arrested in Stuttgart.

Policemen had cordoned off the street, surrounded the Greek Consulate with trucks, video cameras and even a few water cannon. But they also allowed more than 100 Kurdish demonstrators to remain in front of the occupied building and sing protest songs.

In the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, a 17-year-old Kurdish girl set herself on fire and was taken to the hospital with

severe burns. Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder again sought on Tuesday to distance Germany from the Ocalan affair. "This is a matter which only affects the countries involved," he said. "Those that extradited him and Turkey. The German government is not dealing with this matter."

For months, Mr. Ocalan had appealed to European countries for political asylum or an international trial that would allow him to avoid being deported to Turkey, where he could face the death penalty. Under intense pressure from Turkey, Syria, Russia and, finally, Italy expelled him. Mr. Ocalan was unable to find harbor elsewhere in Europe and ended up in Kenya.

On Tuesday, as 30 protesters surrounded four hours after storming the Greek Consulate in Milan and holding six people hostage, including the consul, the Italian government implored Turkey to give Mr. Ocalan a fair trial. Italy had refused to extradite Mr. Ocalan to Turkey in November, citing a law that bans Italy from extraditing prisoners to countries that use capital punishment.

OCALAN: Turkey Seizes Kurdish Leader

Continued from Page 1

ing after Mr. Ocalan's capture was announced. They were told that Ankara intended to use his trial to show its respect for legal formalities.

"They know they're going to be under scrutiny, and they want to do their utmost to be scrupulously fair," said an ambassador who attended the briefing. "People around Ecevit are going even further. They see this as a way to break the stalemate on human rights altogether, to push through reforms that the system has been resisting."

Several European leaders encouraged their Turkish counterparts to seize this opportunity to improve their image and make substantial improvements in their human rights practices.

"We expect the trial to respect all the guarantees of the rule of law," Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy said, "and particularly to respect European standards of fundamental rights. We be-

lieve that if Turkey behaves in accordance with European standards, that will help it get closer to the European Union."

Mr. Ocalan lived semi-clandestinely in Syria from about 1980 until October. Turkish military commanders made a series of statements threatening to attack Syria if it did not expel him, and in late October he fled. He turned up first in Russia and then in Italy.

Turkish leaders demanded his extradition, but Italy refused on the grounds that its constitution forbids sending suspects to countries where the death penalty is in force. Furious Turks launched protests that ranged from economic boycotts of Italian goods to the burning of Italian flags.

In January, Mr. Ocalan was reported to have left Italy, and his whereabouts until Tuesday were uncertain. He spent several days this month flying around Western Europe seeking a haven, but found none.

After that episode, he disappeared again.

According to information provided Tuesday by Foreign Minister Bonaya Godana of Kenya, he landed secretly in Nairobi and was sheltered by Greek diplomats.

U.S. Denies Involvement

The White House said Tuesday that it was "very pleased" by the capture of Mr. Ocalan but denied any direct U.S. involvement in his handover to Turkey. Reuters reported from Washington.

"We're obviously very pleased with the apprehension of this terrorist leader," the White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart, said.

"We have consistently urged all governments to help bring this person to justice consistent with international law."



Dutch police battling Tuesday with Kurds near the residence of the Greek ambassador in The Hague. The Kurds seized three hostages.

Israeli Labor Party Picks 'Doves' for Campaign

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The opposition Labor Party, eager to take over from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's rightist government, has chosen dovish candidates for parliamentary elections scheduled on May 17, and they vowed on Tuesday that they would break — if elected — a deadlock in peace negotiations with the Palestinians.

The Labor leader, Ehud Barak, a former army chief who will challenge Mr. Netanyahu in a race for the prime minister's post on the same day, was unchallenged for the top spot.

Shimon Peres, the former Labor

leader and a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was unchallenged for the party's second spot.

Mr. Peres, succeeded by Mr. Netanyahu as prime minister in 1996, favors the creation of an independent Palestinian state by negotiated agreement.

Unofficial results showed Shlomo Ben-Ami, a Moroccan-born liberal with roots in both academia and among low-income people, won the most votes in the Monday of the nearly 170,000 registered Labor Party members.

Ranked third on the unofficial list of

120 names, Mr. Ben-Ami was followed by Yossi Beilin, an architect of Israel's groundbreaking 1993 deal with the Palestinians.

The two vowed that Labor-led peace moves would win world recognition for Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Mr. Netanyahu asserted that the Labor candidates were old-timers and so far outside the Israeli mainstream that they would easily "surrender" to the creation of a Palestinian state by Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestinian Authority, and concede parts of East Jerusalem to serve as the capital of a would-be Palestinian state.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Why to Act in Kosovo

It is a fair question, now that President Bill Clinton has announced his peacekeeping plan, if agreement is reached in this mainly ethnic-Albanian, independence-minded province of Serbia: Why should the United States be taking on even a lesser share of the costs and uncertainties of a second Balkan intervention in Kosovo? After all, the first Balkan intervention, in Bosnia, brought not a bright and clean success but a long slog with an unsure and still distant conclusion. Why burden NATO with another Balkan rescue mission? Why not leave Kosovo to the Europeans? Who is not painfully aware that Mr. Clinton, coming off his impeachment passage, has scant political capacity for asking the nation to take on such a mission at this time?

Nonetheless, it is the right thing to do if the United States is going to maintain the leadership role that global stability requires. The American part in Kosovo need not be disproportionately large. Indeed, it should not be, and, according to the plans announced over the weekend, will not be. But the American part must be of dimensions suitable to signify the importance of halting the violence in Kosovo before it gets out of hand; there still is time. Further, the American part must be of dimensions to rally others in Europe as well as Russia to take the larger part.

It is enough to recall the Serbian slaughter at Racak last month to understand that to allow violence to expand unchecked in Kosovo would be an offense against conscience as well as against strategy. It is true that America cannot prevent every tragedy everywhere from happening, but a tragedy in Kosovo plainly falls into a geographical and political zone in which American interests cannot be denied.

In Rambouillet, France, where negotiations are continuing, the Kosovo side accepts the Contact Group's plans for broad autonomy, while the Serbian side digs in. The Serbs face allied military action if they are held responsible for a diplomatic shortfall, while the Kosovars face a loss of Western support.

If the talks produce agreement, a better future is possible. If they do not, the realistic forecast is for another descent into Balkan hell. The deadline that the Contact Group has set for wrapping up the talks is Saturday.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Revamp Venezuela?

Just seven years ago, Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chávez went to prison for an attempted coup in which he nearly assassinated the president of Venezuela, the oldest democracy in South America. The other day, pardoned and recycled as a first-time politician, the 44-year-old former paratrooper beat out a one-time Miss Universe and took office as president of a country sinking into ever deeper distress. The leading question asked about him now is whether he will fulfill his vaguely leftist campaign promises and destabilize the economy, or renege and destabilize his political base.

President Chávez promptly set out to organize a series of referendums to move from the 1961 constitution, which tended to fence out leftists, to a new constitution with a broader base. His plans ignited alarms of power-grabbing, but the traditional parties appear inclined to let him show what he can do in circumstances where they themselves had faltered. Still, it is disconcerting that he offers no persuasive rationale

for far-reaching constitutional reform. Despite its ranking as Latin America's fourth-largest economy, Venezuela has been devastated by the decline in prices of its key export and life force, oil. Its double-digit inflation rate is rising, its budget deficit is a huge 9 percent of domestic product, and its poverty rate is put as high as 80 percent.

Mr. Chávez's economic plan emphasizes the collection of large sums of unpaid taxes and the revision of the tax code. Both of these projects would jostle arrangements long in place. The raising of rates for revenue can only cut across the lowering of rates for investment. Austerity, including essential cuts in public sector jobs, will touch first his supporters on the left and in the unions.

What sort of restructuring does Venezuela actually need? Some close observers think it needs something simpler and more basic: clean government, less waste and corruption, responsible politicians.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Calendar Puzzles

George Washington, whose accomplishments Americans celebrated on Monday, came into the world on either Feb. 11 or Feb. 22, depending on who is counting. He was born at a time when Britain and its colonies did not agree with the rest of Europe about what day, or even what year, it was.

By the 18th century, the British empire was practically the only part of the Western world that was still using the ancient Julian calendar, which was about 11 minutes out of sync with the actual solar year. Pope Gregory XIII had fixed the problem in the 16th century, by directing that everyone simply skip from Oct. 4, 1582, to Oct. 15 in order to get the sun and the calendar back in harmony.

The Protestant English resisted the idea of a papal system of timekeeping until Washington's era, when they could no longer ignore that spring was showing up much earlier in the wheat fields than on the calendar. Britain and its colonies fell in line, leaping from Sept. 2, 1752, to Sept. 14 and adopting the Gregorian calendar.

Some people were outraged at the idea of being cheated out of 11 days' rent, and there were reports of disturbances by rioters. Benjamin Franklin, ever the optimist, suggested that Americans should instead luxuriate in the opportunity to "lie down in Peace on the second of this month and not... awake till the morning of the 14th."

Anniversaries got fast-forwarded as well. Young Washington went to bed with a birthday on Feb. 11 and woke up with one on Feb. 22. To make matters more confusing, the new calendar called on Britons to move the first of the year from March 25 to Jan. 1, so Washington could never again be sure whether he had been born in 1732 or 1731.

Never one to be moved by facts, Washington continued celebrating his birthday on Feb. 11. But when he retired from office, his countrymen started observing Feb. 22 in his honor — the day that would have been his birthday if Britain had been quicker to listen to a good idea from a Pope.

It was a tradition that continued until 1971, when Congress, heeding the pleas of the travel industry, decreed that the nation would remember both Washington and Abraham Lincoln on the third Monday of February, a day that has little to do with history but a great deal to do with three-day vacations and used-car salesmen.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Fighting Bioterrorism

Last Christmas, fire officials responding to a report that deadly anthrax spores had been planted in a Pam Desert, California, department store herded shoppers into a parking lot, ordered them to remove their clothes and then hosed them down with a bleach solution. For the 200 shoppers, it was humiliating and frightening. The threat turned out to be a hoax, as were a dozen anthrax scares since then in California.

In hindsight, it was easy to accuse officials of going overboard. But what if the shoppers actually had been exposed in anthrax? Clearly, efficient procedures for detecting potentially deadly pathogens and for dealing with potential victims need to be developed.

While it is unclear that terrorists have the skills to actually use biological weapons to cause mass destruction, the Clinton administration is right to propose that Congress set aside money to thwart such a possibility.

Bioterrorists will one day pose a genuine peril. Potential targets, from cities to companies, must become much more sophisticated in fighting them and in separating threats from real danger.

—Los Angeles Times.

Russia, the Big Albania, Is a Menace to Everyone

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — I ran into the Russian reform party leader Grigori Yavlinsky in Europe two weeks ago and asked him a simple question: When America wakes up from its impeachment nightmare, what kind of Russia will we find?

He thought about that for a moment and said: "You will find a Russia that is even more of a threat to you than the Soviet Union. Frankly, it's more of a threat to its own people. That is what I care about. But it is also more of a threat to you." Mr. Yavlinsky's point is a bit of an overstatement, but not much.

Russia today is a threat because of its weakness, not its strength. It is like a supertanker with a busted hull leaking rancid crude oil all over the place. It is selling weapons to anyone with cash: its most Dr. Strangelove-like scientists are putting themselves out to the highest bidder; it cannot afford to properly maintain and safeguard its nuclear arsenal.

So what to do? Well, all the unreconstructed Cold Warriors around Washington are dying to declare that Russia's experiment with democratization is over and America should go back to treating it like the Soviet Union. There are so many people who miss the Cold War, with its absolute-good-

vs.-evil quality; they hunger for a return of the Politburo.

Frankly, I wish Russia were the Soviet Union again; at least you know how to deal with it. But it is not, and pretending that it is only fosters the illusion that you can just sit back, build an iron curtain around it and contain Russia's weakness as you once contained its strength. Good luck. Try containing a Russian technical college selling nuclear know-how to Iran out of a Mafia-run Moscow.

Russia is not the Soviet Union. It is just a big Albania — an experiment in democracy gone wrong, spewing out criminality, weapons and unemployment in all directions.

The United States cannot afford to ignore this Russia, and it cannot effectively contain it. In such a messy situation, Washington needs to strip policy down to basics, and that means focusing on two things: eliminating Russia's "deadheads" and warheads.

Russia needs to just start over, and U.S. policy, to the extent that it can, needs to help Moscow do just that.

Russia is slated to hold new parliamentary elections in December. The

Parliament, or Duma, today is still dominated by Communist deadheads who live by the old Leninist motto that the worse things are for Russia, the better they will be for Communists. If we have learned anything from the past four years, it is that as long as the Duma is dominated by Communists it will be impossible for any Russian president to put in place the basic institutions to build a real foundation of reform.

Russia needs many things, but nothing is possible without a different Duma. The potential votes are there.

As the Russian-American scholar Leon Aron, author of the forthcoming biography "Boris Yeltsin: A Revolutionary Life," points out, in the 1996 presidential election Mr. Yeltsin beat the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, by a margin of roughly 4 to 1 among Russian voters under age 25. The Communists dominated the over-60 crowd. The demographics in Russia are on the side of reform.

The West right now should focus on organizing forgiveness and a restructuring of Russia's debts, to take the pressure off the government of Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov so that it can run a credible budget that may begin to draw back some private investment, stop the bleeding and

provide a reasonably stable environment for the December Duma elections. This is the only hope for electing fewer deadheads and more reformers.

On the strategic front, President Bill Clinton should go to Moscow immediately and vow that he will not leave until he has worked out an arrangement for implementing the START-2 and proposed START-3 nuclear treaties. Forget about a big ABM and missile-defense deal right now. It's too complicated.

Russia is ready to reduce from 7,500 nuclear warheads to 1,500, as part of the START process. Let's do that now, and tell the Russians that the United States will pay for it all. That is 6,000 warheads which might not end up in Iraq or on the market.

I do not know whether today's Russia is an infant American Revolution, or a struggling upstart from communism, or a declining Weimar Republic on a slippery slope in fascism. I do know that America cannot afford to just watch, and can make itself safer by focusing on deadhead and warhead elimination.

If Mr. Clinton is looking for a national security legacy, and not just a Social Security one, he should catch the next plane to Moscow.

The New York Times.

Look What a Fraction of This Arms Money Could Do

By Oscar Arias

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has chosen to begin the new year by advocating the largest increase in military spending since the Reagan era, a proposed addition of \$110 billion over the next six years. For Americans and for members of the international community alike, this decision is truly lamentable.

Instead of offering world leadership on arms control, renewed focus on military buildup promises to replicate both flawed security reasoning and outdated spending priorities.

Those who believe that a bigger defense budget is an effective response to post-Cold War security challenges ignore the fact that the United States and its allies already spend more than twice as much as all of their conceivable adversaries combined. Yet this production and distribution of weapons have made for a more dangerous world.

International terrorism and nuclear proliferation, in particular, are not problems that can be solved simply by a show of American military strength.

World leaders must stop viewing militaristic investment as a measure of national well-being. And they must embrace multilateral efforts that recognize the complex and politicized nature of contemporary security questions.

By maintaining a massive military-industrial complex, the United States sends the wrong signal to other countries whose national budgets desperately need to be directed toward human needs. The sad fact is that half the world's governments invest more in defense than in health programs.

If we channeled just \$40 billion each year away from armies and into anti-poverty programs, in 10 years all of the world's

population would enjoy basic social services — education, health care and nutrition, potable water and sanitation. Another \$40 billion each year over 10 years would provide each person on this planet with an income level above the poverty line for his or her country.

The United States has been notoriously hesitant to participate in initiatives to establish a cooperative framework for global security. Congress has yet to ratify major agreements on chemical and biological weapons, on the use of land mines, on nuclear testing and on international courts that could hold war criminals responsible for their actions.

Perhaps most significant, the United States, which is responsible for 43 percent of all arms exports, has been unwilling to strengthen humanitarian law, the

in the past four years 85 percent of weapons deliveries have gone to nondemocratic governments in the developing world.

This proliferation of armaments bolsters the power of militaries, impedes the process of democratization, destroys economic advances, perpetuates ethnic and territorial conflicts, and creates situations in which basic human rights are at risk.

In pursuing true solutions to its security concerns, the United States urgently needs to work with its international partners to limit the availability and spread of deadly weaponry.

An important step in this direction would be to show full support for the International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers, an initiative sponsored by a commission of 17 Nobel Peace laureates. By insisting that arms-importing nations uphold internationally recognized standards of democracy and humanitarian law, the

code would end the practice of selling weapons to dictators and human rights abusers.

Recently, an American Code of Conduct has been held up by the backroom dealings of arms merchants. Nevertheless, promising legislation is set to be reintroduced before Congress in the coming session.

By holding itself to high moral standards on weapons sales, the United States would affirm a key maxim for the post-Cold War world: Security today is not found in unilateral buildup and aggressive posturing. Instead, it must be based on an increased commitment to international cooperation and on a renewed investment in the health, education and well-being of all humanity.

The writer, the 1987 Nobel Peace laureate, was president of Costa Rica from 1986 to 1990. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

East Timor, Like Kosovo: A Transition to Help Manage

By Anna Husarska

NEW YORK — East Timor is six time zones away from Kosovo, but they have much in common. The international community is trying to stop a year-old civil war and 10 years of Serbian oppression in Kosovo. UN-sponsored talks are in progress on how to put an end to 24 years of Indonesian oppression and armed struggle in East Timor.

Both are provinces inhabited mostly by people whose religion, language and ethnicity differ from those of the powers trying to dominate them. In Kosovo, less than 10 percent of the 2 million inhabitants are Serbian. In East Timor, less than 10 percent of the 900,000 inhabitants are non-Timorese.

Both Indonesia and Serbia installed authoritarian rule that gave rise to armed separatism. In Kosovo, Belgrade's security forces bullied the pacifist ethnic Albanian population for 10 years. The international community knew about it and did nothing until the standoff turned into an armed conflict.

By Balkan standards, the death toll of 2,000 is relatively small. In East Timor, the death toll of 200,000 is enormous. One in every three East Timorese was killed or has died from starvation since the Indonesian invasion in 1975. Jakarta has some 20,000 soldiers stationed in East Timor, who hully and

mistreat the population; and it was recently reported that Jakarta is arming loyalists.

International law is entirely on the side of the East Timorese, because Indonesia simply invaded the place. The United Nations never recognized the occupation, although it has not done much to reverse it.

The strongest similarity between the two situations is the mutual hatred between the local population and the colonizers. I have seen it for two years working in Kosovo's capital, Pristina, and I saw it again last month in Dili, the capital of East Timor.

It is no wonder that the solutions are almost identical: "au-

tonomy plus" for an interim period (from two to five years), after which the situation will be revisited.

The difference is that the Indonesian government of B. J. Habibie suggested that it may grant East Timor independence, whereas Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic (and with him, alas, most of the international community) still thinks that independence for Kosovo is a no-go.

The parallels between the two situations can be put to use as a to-do checklist.

For the Indonesian government: Let the East Timorese decide their own fate before even more bloodshed or attacks by right-wing nationalists make it impossible to do so without the Indonesians losing face. In Serbia, Mr. Milosevic could have given up Kosovo at much less political cost a year ago.

For the United Nations: Go beyond the resolutions and help the East Timorese organize, get approval for and monitor the vote on their fate. An unsupervised vote would be contested, and a rigged vote could lead to increased violence. (See what happened in Algeria.) If East Timor decides to go its own way, it will need to be a UN protectorate for some time, and no effort should be spared to help, even if peacekeeping forces are required. It is easier to be peacekeeping than war-stopping, as was learned the hard way in Kosovo.

For the Clinton administration: After conferring with Mr. Habibie about East Timor, Stanley Roth, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, reportedly declared that this was not an American but an Indonesian issue. No, it is not just an Indonesian issue. It is an international issue, just as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was an international and therefore American issue.

During his presidential campaign, Bill Clinton declared about East Timor: "We have ignored it so far in ways that I think are unconscionable."

Now is the time for the Clinton administration to get engaged in a conscious way. Postponing the decision to step in would make it more costly politically. (See Bosnia, see Kosovo.)

Until August, there is a window of opportunity to act on East Timor. President Habibie is ready to consider independence. His administration needs the international community to help it move forward on this without losing face.

After the June 7 elections in Indonesia, another government may be installed that could be either tougher on letting East Timor go or not strong enough to let it go. The time to act is now, before the international community is forced to act by headlines about some new atrocity.

The writer, a fellow at the Media Studies Center in New York, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Wake Up to the Diversity Crisis

By Claude Martin

GLAND, Switzerland — More than 31,000 plant and animal species are threatened with extinction. We cannot be sure about the much greater number of species that have not been scientifically recorded or whose status we simply do not know.

Many of these species are relatively inconspicuous insects, with a restricted distribution in tropical forests. Their disappearance is a consequence of the continued loss of equatorial forests, especially in Southeast Asia and South America. According to the World Resources Institute, one-fifth of all such forest was lost from 1960 to 1990.

Perhaps 10 percent of coral reef has been degraded beyond recovery in the past 30 years. Half of coastal mangroves have been destroyed.

This gloomy picture should not obscure the fact that we have had important successes. From 1990 to 1995, for example, some 1,500 new protected areas, amounting to more than 220 million hectares, were created.

But the trends of biodiversity loss have underlying causes that are unlikely to vanish soon. That makes it improbable that the pattern of degradation can be halted in less than several decades.

Why does the international community not do something? Most people would probably accept that genetic, species and ecosystem diversity are crucial to the well-being of human life. In such variety we find our sources of food, raw

materials and fuel, much of our recreation, and the stability of our climate. Should we not safeguard that diversity? Does the task not merit a body with the powers of the UN Security Council, or something even more effective?

We do have the Convention on Biological Diversity, launched at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. With some 172 signatories, the convention is one of the important international treaties on the environment.

Yet who among the world's 6 billion people has heard of it? Among those few, who knows what the convention is doing? So far there has been no real assessment of what changes the convention has brought about.

It is true that through its interim financial mechanism, the Global Environment Facility, more than \$600 million went directly into projects for conserving biodiversity in developing countries. But that is a tiny proportion of what is needed to address properly the destructive forces at work.

It is hard to say what impact the convention has had on national policies, although governments have been pushed into pursuing measures that they would otherwise have been reluctant to take.

With UN backing, the convention has begun to fill in the detail on how countries may nudge the pressures on eco-

systems — population increase, poverty, lax enforcement of conservation regulations. It has taken steps to fill in many of the gaps in scientific knowledge about the range of biodiversity.

The convention has set up a working group to deal with issues relating to community rights to biodiversity and the sharing of its benefits. It is addressing the importance of biodiversity considerations in the assessments of environmental impact that many governments now insist on before allowing major development projects to proceed.

All these are encouraging steps forward. But more needs to be done for the convention to make a lasting difference. It must take a more strategic approach, setting clear targets and adopting realistic time frames. It should take measures to integrate the proliferation of environmental treaties that exist and meet the challenge of incorporating real science in its terms of reference.

If we are to see results from the Convention on Biodiversity, we must give it muscle. That takes political will, the roots of which lie in public opinion. So people need to be more aware of the convention and of the dangers to their livelihood and well-being from the continued loss of biodiversity.

The writer, director general of WWF International (formerly the World Wide Fund for Nature), contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1899: Félix Faure Dies

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] M. Félix Faure is dead! Such was the mournful news that came like a thunderbolt last night [Feb. 16]. Nothing had prepared the public mind for the catastrophe. Fortune continued to smile on him. The difficult negotiations carried on for years with Russia culminated in an alliance which changed the balance of power in Europe and restored France to her old position in the councils of the Powers. And now, just as the moment the Republic needs him most, he has been struck down.

1924: Sombre Movies

PARIS — American movie stories are too sentimental for Norwegian and Swedish film fans, so that it is mostly the sombre stuff that is picked for export to the Viking peninsula, according to Mr. Lemat, the Scandinavian

distributor for Paramount Pictures. "Pictures have to be carefully chosen," he said, because the Scandinavians like sober stories. Most of our pictures end by kissing and making up to the audiences in Scandinavia think this is not true to life.

1949: Letter to Stalin

MOSCOW — A silk-embroidered letter said to be signed by 16,767,680 Koreans from both the south and north sectors has been sent to Premier Stalin as a testament of loyalty. They hailed Premier Stalin as "the teacher of the working people, the great savior for the Korean people." The publication of the letter coincides with the current dispute in the United Nations over the two governments on Korea with the Soviet Union supporting the north as a member of the United Nations against the candidacy of the south, advanced by the United States.

Herald Tribune

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OPINION/LETTERS

A Modest Proposal: Let's Eradicate Child Poverty

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It is easy to ignore unpleasant facts, especially when they do not affect you personally. But occasionally, someone comes along with a bit of inconvenient news.

In a speech earlier this month to a group of Democrats in Virginia, Bill Bradley, the presidential candidate and former senator from New Jersey, ticked off a list of problems going unaddressed in America. One is child poverty.

Among Americans under the age of 18, one in five lives in poverty. Even if one factors in various forms of federal help, says Wendell Primus, director of income security at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 16 percent of kids are still in poverty.

Talking about child poverty is not fashionable. If you do, you might be cast as a bleeding heart liberal, or, God forbid, a "compassionate conservative."

So here is a modest proposal. Since both parties want to show that the impeachment mess has not crippled their capacity to govern, and since both want to show how reasonable, bipartisan and cooperative they can be, they should undertake a joint venture. Congress and President Bill Clinton should

stand alone for the viciousness of the last year by jointly leading a Campaign Against Child Poverty.

Neither side will get much political benefit out of doing so, which is why they should do it. No one can accuse anyone of political

opportunism. There are not a lot of votes or political action committee contributions in the child poverty issue.

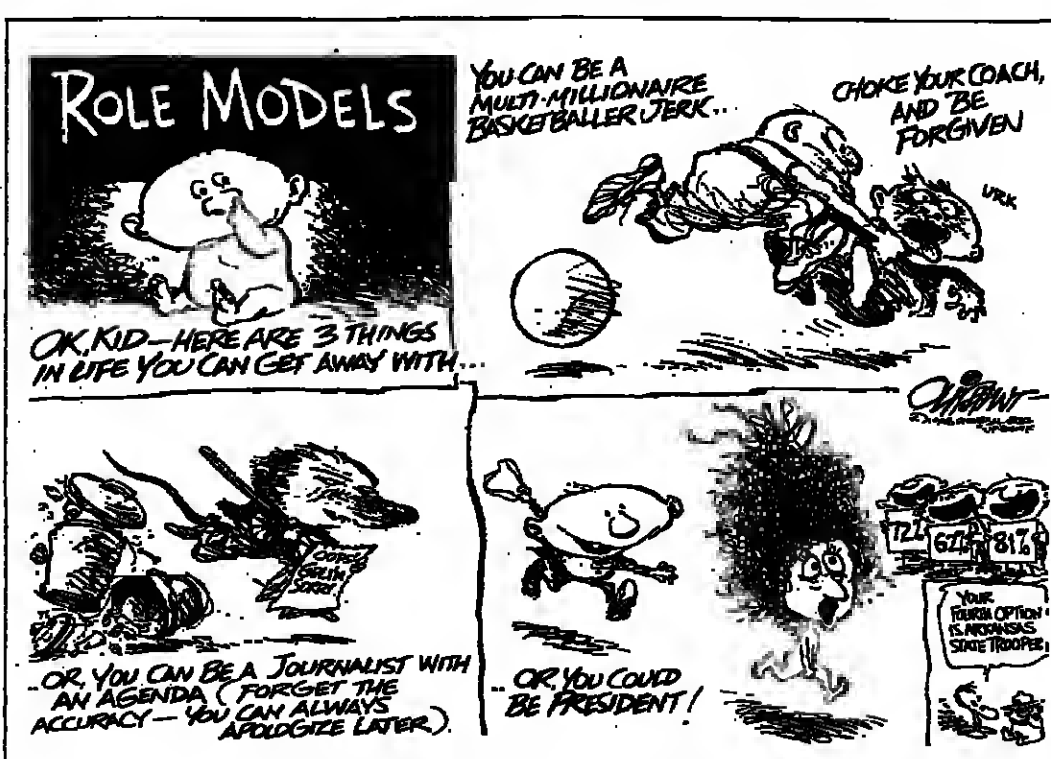
And let's can ideological posturing and accept that there has been some "social learning" about curbing poverty, to use a nice phrase of which Senator Daniel Moynihan, Democrat of New York, is fond. There is little argument now that the rise in the number of single-parent families from the 1960s until a few years ago aggravated poverty.

Despite heroic efforts by individual parents, single-parent families, on the whole, are not good for kids. So a campaign against child poverty necessarily involves family policy.

And could we also stipulate that while government alone cannot solve this problem — the role of voluntary organizations, especially religious institutions, is vital — it will not be solved without government's commitment.

If the old arguments are given a rest, some practical measures become possible. One is for states to spend the money that the federal government is already offering them through welfare reform to help poor kids. They might put the money into better child care or after-school programs, or into helping the parents of poor kids get better jobs.

Mr. Primus says that states are simply not using at least \$3 billion a year in federal money that is available to them for



the poor, and the number might be as high as \$7 billion. Surely the states could do some good with that money.

We can ask if some of that big federal surplus might go into academic enrichment programs for poor kids, both before they go to school and after they get there. It is fair to reserve much of the surplus for Social Security and Medicare, two worthy programs. It is not so fair that kids are being left out as the surplus pie is cut.

With Congress likely to ease the "marriage penalty" in the income tax code, it should also ease the penalty as it affects families who benefit from the Earned In-

come Tax Credit. The EITC lifts the incomes of the working poor. Under current law, married couples in which both parents receive the EITC benefit can see their joint income go down if they marry. That's anti-family.

An interesting assortment of politicians—Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle of South Dakota, Representative Jim McDermott, Democrat of Washington, and Representative Richard Neal, Democrat of Massachusetts—has ideas on how to fix this. You have to like the sound of a Gramm-Daschle Pro-Family Child Poverty Act of 1999.

Finally, Mr. Primus suggests that it would be good for poor kids if we paid more attention to their fathers. It is not just a question of getting "deadbeat dads" to pay child support. It is also about making support payments possible by helping the poorest dads find jobs. Working fathers are far more likely to marry and care for their kids.

No single step will magically eradicate child poverty. But after all the talk over the last year about how this terrible scandal "affected the children," it would be good if politicians in both parties gave some thought to those children who could most use their help.

The Washington Post.

Families Staying Together And Thriving Together

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Are there still people who doubt that good marriages produce strong families, successful children and nurturing communities? Or who disbelieve that failed marriages can lead to weak and economically stressed families, troubled children and shaky communities?

And yet as George Gallup Jr. noted the other day, marriage continues to decline. "If divorce were

under their belts — who spend as much as four months counseling engaged couples on every aspect of marriage.

"Except for the Catholic Church, which was the first to require six months of marriage preparation, and a few scattered congregations, when it comes to marriage, the church has pretty much just been a blessing machine," Mr. McManus said. "Couples tell the minister they'd like to be married in his church — maybe just because they'd like some nice pictures for the wedding album — and the minister gives them what I call a marriage chat, and that's it."

Still, that compares with the national decline in the divorce rate of 1.3 percent over the dozen years. Unless the minister is in one of the 100 places where the Community Marriage Policy pact has been adopted — almost all of them small or midsize towns. In that case what the couple gets is a carefully crafted questionnaire. The partners are sent to separate rooms and asked to answer questions dealing with everything from money decisions to the frequency with which the prospective spouse uses the "silent treatment." The scores are discussed in detail with specially trained mentoring couples.

Often the exercise helps individuals to see their flaws more clearly — the tendency to nag, or to put "issues" ahead of the relationship. And about one-tenth of the time, the couple will decide they are not right for each other — preventing a future divorce.

One recent innovation of Marriage Savers is to find mentors whose experiences match the peculiar needs of the engaged couple — for instance second-marriage couples might be assigned to couples who are remarrying after a divorce; couples who have been involved with stepchildren might counsel engaged couples facing the same prospect. The result can be better and more practical advice than a cleric or other trained generalist could offer.

The program does two things that I consider vital when it comes to helping marriages to work: It stresses the spiritual importance of commitment, and it offers time-tested how-tos. As Harriet McManus put it: "Before you tie the knot, let us show you the ropes."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After the Acquittal

President Bill Clinton may have obstructed justice, but Kenneth Starr has perverted it. I hope Attorney General Janet Reno does decide to investigate him and will prosecute the wrongdoings she is sure to find. The independent counsel law is certainly due for an overhaul, but I do not believe it needs to be trashed outright. But the man who has abused its power needs to be brought to justice.

What have we gained for our 12 months of agony, political grandstanding, self-righteous finger-pointing, soft-core porn on the evening news, and massive political, personal, and national con-

barrassment? The Starr affair has ended up damaging many of our cherished institutions.

I want this to be over as much as the next citizen, but not until justice is done. And justice, at this point, lies in investigating Mr. Starr and his crooked office and exposing their high crimes and misdemeanors.

REID BRAMBLETT,
Plymouth Meeting,
Pennsylvania.

We can thank the Republicans and their friends on the religious right for trying to turn the United States into a fundamentalist country. May I remind my countrymen that Ronald Reagan increased the

deficit threefold. Mr. Clinton, who has erred privately, has brought the country a surplus. I will continue to vote for the person who will move my country ahead, regardless of how many women he has slept with. That is his wife's problem, not mine.

MAUREEN MOLLERON,
Paris.

President Bill Clinton's pledge to work hard to win back Democratic control of the House in 2000, singling out certain Republicans for defeat, "is the height of arrogance of power and amounts to a personal vendetta against the House managers," according to Representative Chris Cannon, Re-

publican of Utah, one of the House managers. Horrors. A president wants to see his own party regain control of Congress and will work hard to achieve that goal.

AARON STERNFIELD,
Morges, Switzerland.

Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana is quoted as saying that the important unanswered question arising from President Bill Clinton's acquittal is whether the president can still be trusted to lead on the global scene.

Unfortunately in this regard the United States has hoisted itself on its own petard. America has allowed the presidency to be assailed at the instigation of a private law-

suit, aided and abetted by the extraordinary powers of an independent prosecutor, and for this to lead to the partisan pursuit of the president over matters not threatening to the integrity of the state — in the face of overwhelming popular demand to desist. Who is to blame?

Can anyone say that the United States was imperiled by the president's relationship with Monica Lewinsky? Once again, America's international obligations have been clouded by domestic opportunism and shortsightedness. It is the wider world that must now suffer for this institutional immaturity.

ANDREW FARRAN,
London.

HERE IT IS — THE NEW NAME FOR TWO STRONG PARTNERS.

TOGETHER, WITH OUR COMMON STRENGTHS, WE'LL BE ABLE TO REACH

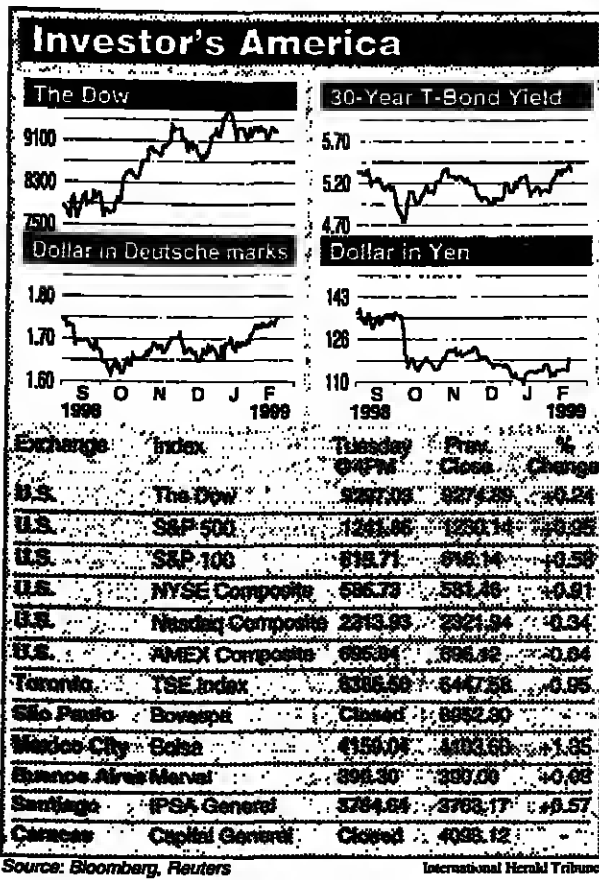
THE HIGHEST GOALS. WATCH OUT DAX, HERE COMES

Degussa+Hüls

Specialty chemicals now have a new spelling: Degussa-Hüls AG. The company will have 46,000 employees and will start with sales of more than DM 20 billion. Degussa-Hüls — an attractive new international company with high growth potential based on the combined strengths of two established firms. Degussa-Hüls — the latest word for more expertise, more commitment, more innovation.



THE AMERICAS



Wal-Mart's Earnings Help Power a Rise in Blue-Chip Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Blue-chip stocks rose Tuesday, helped by strong earnings from Wal-Mart Stores, the world's largest retailer.

Wal-Mart's fourth-quarter earnings rose a better-than-expected 21 percent from a year earlier as the company continued to attract shoppers with its prices and selection of goods.

Wal-Mart said it earned \$1.56 billion in its fourth quarter, which ended Jan. 31, compared with \$1.29 billion a year earlier. Sales rose to \$40.79 billion in the quarter from \$35.39 billion. Sales at stores open at least a year, a gauge that retailers use to measure performance, rose 8.7 percent.

For the full year, Wal-Mart earned \$4.43 billion, or \$1.98 a share, compared with \$3.53 billion, or \$1.56 a share, a year earlier. Sales

were \$137.60 billion, compared with \$117.96 billion.

Wal-Mart's results exceeded Wall Street analysts' estimates. Its stock rose 3/4 to 87 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange, helping the Dow Jones industrial average move up 22.14 points, or 0.24 percent, to 8,973.03. The Dow was up more than 100 points early in the day.

The broader Standard & Poor's 500-stock index finished 11.73 points higher at 1,241.46, but the Nasdaq composite index fell 7.96 points to 2,213.85.

Declining Internet stocks pulled the Nasdaq down from its earlier highs. Yahoo!, Lycos and Amazon.com all fell sharply.

"Not every tech company can be a Microsoft," said Frederic Russell of Frederic E. Russell Investment Co. in Tulsa, Oklahoma, which oversees \$80 million in assets.

"Some will be pushed out, and these price/earnings multiples must be adjusted." Yahoo! trades at 368 times its estimated 1999 earnings, according to First Call.

Prodigy Communications, an Internet service provider, was an exception, rising 13 9/16 to 49 on its

U.S. STOCKS

third day of trading. Prodigy, founded in 1984, was one of the first private on-line services.

Dell Computer was the most active stock in U.S. trading, falling 1/4 to 88 3/4 after a 12-point drop Friday on concern its sales were slowing.

Dell was to report earnings after the market closed.

Hewlett-Packard, another major computer maker, fell 3/16 to 73 1/4 in anticipation of its earnings report.

"People are nervous about the

quarter," said analyst John Jones of Salomon Smith Barney, who rates Hewlett-Packard a "buy." He said, "The company has been under pressure for seven quarters, and they've had a tough time producing any consistency."

Rising bond prices bolstered the stock market. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 1/32 at 98 17/32, pushing the yield down to 5.35 percent from 5.42 percent.

Stocks and bonds benefited from the dollar's rise against the yen. Japanese financial officials said they favored a weaker yen to help exports. A stronger dollar makes U.S. Treasury issues more attractive, sending yields lower.

Navistar International rose 7/8 to 42 1/4 on speculation that Volvo, the world's second-largest maker of heavy trucks, may buy the truck-

maker to more than double its North American sales.

Volvo, based in Sweden, and Chicago-based Navistar declined to comment on reports of a deal.

Financial-services stocks and banks gained as bond yields fell. American Express, Citigroup, and Wells Fargo all rose.

Bank profits tend to increase as bonds yields fall because lenders pay less on their debt holdings.

American Express rose after the travel and financial-services company said it had teamed up with International Business Machines to provide its small-business corporate card members automatic discounts of as much as 10 percent on a range of IBM products. The two companies also are linking their Web sites to give small business owners the opportunity to buy on-line. IBM shares also rose. (Bloomberg, AP)

WAL-MART: 'Killer' Competition Is Expected as Discounter Starts a Superstore Push in the U.S.

Continued from Page 11

Sprawling to as much as 200,000 square feet (18,000 square meters), these vast emporiums offer not only the apparel, housewares and electronic goods available at most Wal-Mart stores but also groceries, pharmaceuticals and extras such as eye care and auto service.

As a result, they compete with a much more diversified range of retailers than regular Wal-Marts. The average Wal-Mart supercenter ranges up about \$55 million to \$65 million in annual sales—almost double the volume of a regular Wal-Mart and seven times that of a rival discounter such as Ames Department Stores.

According to some analysts, Wal-Mart stands to triple its supercenter presence in the Northeast in the next two years—an expansion that could draw \$3 billion more in annual sales from an already crowded

marketplace. To put this figure in perspective, it exceeds the 1998 sales of any of the regional chains—Ames, Bradlees, Grand Union or Pathmark Stores.

"Wal-Mart's expansion into the Northeast is going to create a killer competitive environment and an intense price war," predicted Burt Flickinger 3d, who has been studying regional retail patterns for three decades and is now managing director of Reach Marketing, a retail and marketing consulting agency in Westport, Connecticut.

Mr. Flickinger says that not all the chains can survive, and he is not shy about calling the race.

He says that Grand Union and the supermarket chains run by Penn Traffic Co., a company now in bankruptcy that has a significant presence in eastern Pennsylvania, along with the retailers Ames and Bradlees are among those with

"questionable futures."

As its competitors point out in defense of their own viability, Wal-Mart is not exactly invisible in the Northeast even now. With 244 of its regular discount stores—such as those in Wilkinton and Berlin, Vermont—as well as 28 supercenters, the retailer is already familiar to many consumers in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Wal-Mart typically provides few details of its expansion plans for the year beyond an overall number of stores planned. This year it said it intended to build 150 supercenters and 40 normal-sized discount stores nationwide. When asked about analysts' projections, a Wal-Mart spokesman, Jay Allen, said that the company had plans to build 15 supercenters in the Northeast this year.

What might Wal-Mart ultimately take to be an appropriate number of supercenters for the Northeast? To get some idea of its preferred supercenter-to-consumer ratio, consider that Arkansas, its home state, with a population of 2.3 million, has 27 mega-outlets.

Other discounters in the Northeast say they are ready to meet the Wal-Mart challenge. Bradlees, which has only eight of its 102 stores in the same market as Wal-Mart, might justifiably fear an escalation in its conflict with the retailing leviathan.

But Bradlees' chief executive, Peter Thomas, appears sanguine. "In markets where they go head to head, he said, 'Wal-Mart takes only 6 percent to 8 percent of sales from our stores and even then only in the first year of competition.'"

Joe Bittore, chief executive of Ames stores, contends that for him the battle with Wal-Mart is already over. "Out of our 301 Ames stores, 245 are within 10 to 12 miles of a

Wal-Mart, and 165 are within three miles," he said. "At this stage it is not about our future survival. We already coexist."

Mr. Bittore's strategy, which has been widely hailed by analysts, is to sell to consumers with family incomes under \$25,000, just beneath the middle-income customers who are Wal-Mart's prime target.

Supermarket executives acknowledge that Wal-Mart is a threat. "They are not benign," said Bob Tobin, president and chief executive of Ahold U.S.A., the Dutch grocery giant that owns the New England-based Stop & Shop chain. "No one who is a student of this industry welcomes Wal-Mart into their area."

In a recent study of Wal-Mart's experience in Texas, Mr. Stone found that three years after a supercenter opened, local grocery stores had lost an average of 17 percent of sales.

Dollar Rises Against Yen on Tokyo Officials' Statements

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK—The dollar rose against the yen Tuesday after Japanese finance officials said they favored a weaker currency and would drive down long-term bond yields to revive the economy.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa as well as two senior Finance Ministry officials—Eisuke Sakakibara and Haruhiko Kuroda—said they would welcome any decline in the yen caused by the central bank's cut in interest rates Friday.

"You've got a very fragile economy running against the headwinds of a strong yen and higher

long-term interest rates," said Anne Parker Mills, senior currency analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. It has become evident that

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

officials are concerned, she said. "Today's news is very negative for the yen."

The dollar jumped to 118.645 yen in late trading from 115.450 yen a day earlier in London. It also rose to 1.4258 Swiss francs from 1.4235 francs, while the euro slipped to \$1.1203 from \$1.1296. The pound rose to \$1.6342 from \$1.6340. U.S. markets were closed for a holiday Monday.

The Japanese currency's 25 percent gain against the dollar since mid-August has hurt exports. On Tuesday, Japan forecast that the economy would grow 0.5 percent in the year starting April 1. In an effort to curb a rise in long-term interest rates, the government will resume buying government bonds and reduce sales of 10-year bonds this month and next.

"When countries wish their currency to weaken, they usually get their wish," said Scott Turner of Prudential Investments. He predicted that the dollar would climb to 125 yen as government bond purchases "derail the upward trend in interest rates."

XL to Buy NAC Re

Bloomberg News

HAMILTON, Bermuda—XL Capital Corp., a liability insurer, said Tuesday it would buy NAC Re Corp. for about \$1.15 billion in stock, expanding its reinsurance sales and giving it a larger U.S. presence.

The deal will create a company with assets of \$13.3 billion and \$2.3 billion of revenue.

Shareholders of NAC Re will get 0.915 share of XL for each share they hold.

NAC Re stock rose \$2.1875 to \$2 in late trading, but XL fell 93.75 cents to \$59.5625.

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Tuesday, Feb. 16

Most Active

NYSE

Dow Jones

Standard & Poor's

Nasdaq

AMEX

Dow Jones Bond

Trading Activity

NYSE

AMEX

Dividends

Company

Company

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Tuesday, Feb. 16

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Metals

LONDON METALS (LME)

Spot

3-MONTH EURO LIBOR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH SWISS FRANC (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH JAPANESE YEN (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH SINGAPORE DOLLAR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH HONG KONG DOLLAR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH TAIWAN DOLLAR (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH SOUTH KOREAN WON (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH THAI BATH (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH MALAYSIAN RINGGIT (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH INDOONESIAN RUPIAH (CLIFFE)

3-MONTH PHILIPPINE PESO (CLIFFE)

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3-MONTH THAI BATH (CLIFFE)

Delta to Purchase All Of Regional Carrier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA—Delta Air Lines Inc. said Tuesday it would buy the remainder of ASA Holdings Inc., the operator of the regional carrier Atlantic Southeast Airlines, for about \$700 million, protecting its main market in the Southeastern United States and Texas.

Delta, which already owns about 28 percent of ASA, will pay \$34 for each of the remaining shares.

Atlantic Southeast's stock rose \$1.8125 to close at \$33.75, while Delta was down 6.25 cents to \$52.50.

Leo F. Mullin, Delta's president and chief executive, said the acquisition would strengthen financial performance by improving efficiency and utilization of aircraft at both airlines.

ASA's Delta Connection shuttles Delta passengers on shorter connecting flights from Atlanta and Dallas/Fort Worth.

Delta's move will protect its main territory amid recent acquisition efforts by other major carriers such as American Airlines, a unit of AMR Corp., and United Airlines, a unit of UAL Corp.

This puts a kink in anybody's plan to put a hub in the Southeast," said Paul McManus, a portfolio manager at Independence Investment Associates, which owns about 500,000 Delta shares.

Both Delta and ASA airlines are based in Atlanta.

The pilots union at AMR has protested the purchase of Reno Air, demanding that the seniority list of Reno Air pilots be immediately integrated with American's.

The protest caused American to cancel more than 6,000 flights from Feb. 6 through Tuesday. (Bloomberg, AP)

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, certain financial tables were not available for this edition.

INTEREST RATES

Tuesday, Feb. 16

Government Debt

Treasury

1-month

3-month

6-month

1-year

2-year

3-year

5-year

10-year

Source: Bloomberg

Money Market Rates

Federal Funds

1-month

3-month

EUROPE

Euro Has Vending-Machine Industry Looking for Change

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

VICENZA, Italy — Luca Adriani is of two minds about the euro.

Mr. Adriani, 32, is chief executive of Coges SRL, which manufactures vending machines. Now that the euro — the common currency for 11 European nations — has made its debut in electronic transactions, orders for his machines are swelling, he says, in preparation for January 2002, when euro coins and bills will be introduced.

But the company, based near this city in northern Italy, also operates vending machines, supplying them to businesses that offer snacks and coffee to employees. So he expects the cost of replacing the coin boxes, as well as the loss of revenue while the machines are being converted, to put a sizable dent in that business.

"I'm laughing on one side of my face and crying on the other," Mr. Adriani said. Mixed emotions are found throughout the European vending industry. In the next three years, companies that operate vending machines will have to spend heavily to adapt them to accept euro coins. The swelling demand will be a boon for equipment manufacturers at first.

But the rush to convert also means that many machines will be out of commission for long periods, in limbo between currencies. And come 2002, there are sure to be frustrated customers with Deutsche marks, lire, francs and the like still jangling in their pockets who will be unable to use the new euro machines. The national currencies are to remain legal tender until July 2002.

"The question for us is: When do you convert your machines?" said Norbert Monssen, spokesman for the organization that represents the German vending machine industry. "If you do it too early, your customers don't have the coins and go elsewhere. It's a problem unique to vending."

Stores, he said, can and must accept two currencies during the six-month transition period: vending machines and other coin-operated devices are exempt but still must be retrofitted to accept the new coins at some point.

As the investment budgets of vending-machine operators are stretched thin, some equipment manufacturers are apprehensive about a sharp falloff in sales once the new coins arrive.

"We'll peak in the next two years, and investments will be considerable," said Rainer

Puchalski, sales manager at NRI National Receptors Inc. near Hamburg, a leading maker of coin-processing equipment and a unit of Crane Co. of Stamford, Connecticut. "But once that's done, we expect some holding back."

The euro came into use at the start of this year in Italy, Germany, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Spain and Portugal. But for now, it is a cashless currency, used only by banks and financial markets.

The introduction of euro notes and coins will take place in three years, to afford Europe's new central bank and mints the time to produce the coins and bills that will be needed. Europeans now carry roughly 70 billion coins in their pockets that can be used for 3.8 million vending machines and several million more coin-operated devices such as telephones and subway ticket machines.

The task of changing all that money into euros is "both a threat and an opportunity," said Catherine Piana, secretary general of the European Vending Association in Brussels, which represents the industry.

Few euro coins are available to vending machine manufacturers. Industry executives say they must have samples of the coins

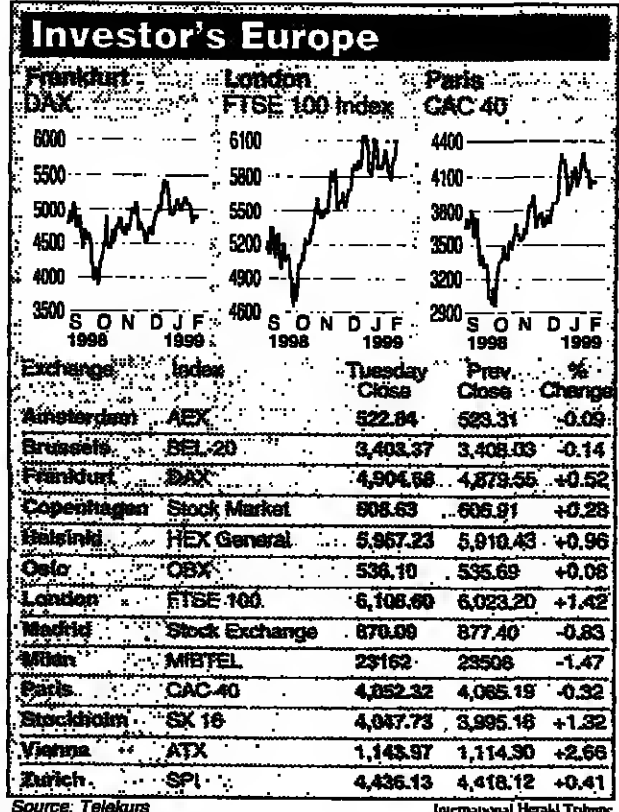
because the microchips in older coin-recognition devices, such as those often used in vending machines, must learn the characteristics of new coins by having them repeatedly inserted into their slots; newer models are programmed by transferring the information from a laptop computer.

European industry officials also worry about whether there will be enough coins available in 2002 and whether the amounts will be properly apportioned in terms of what denominations are most in demand by vending-machine customers.

Some skeptical companies are promoting cashless systems that use smart cards or programmable keys to activate vending machines, convinced that coin shortages will occur and will present opportunities for introducing new technology.

"Italy alone has to mint 7.6 billion coins by 2002, or 10 million coins a day," said Mr. Adriani, whose company has annual sales of \$60 million. "But our mint has a capacity of 2 million."

Some companies have already adopted cashless systems. Alois Dallmayr, a Munich-based coffee distributor, says it expects 70 percent of its vending machines to be cashless after the euro comes.



BANKS: Raids Seek Signs of Collusion in Euro Zone on Money-Changing Fees

Continued from Page 1

commissions for some time and has said the launch of the euro has stripped away some of the justification for high bank charges. The union wants banks to lower fees and be more open on how these are determined.

The cost of exchanging and transferring money has traditionally been expressed as a commission based on the spread between buying and selling currencies, but the introduction of the euro last month set fixed rates between the 11 participating national monies, doing away with exchange-rate risk.

Banks promised last year not to charge their customers for services related to the transition to the euro.

The European Union Banking Federation, a trade group that represents banks, pledged that its members would convert customers' accounts to euros for free.

But consumers have complained that banks are shortchanging them by not passing on the benefits of the new single currency.

A spokesman at Deutsche Bank said the commission and German cartel office representatives had visited the bank and asked how it calculated its fees. The officials were shown documents, but the premises weren't searched, he said.

Dresdner Bank said the accusations against it were false. BBV of Spain said it was not charging any commissions not permitted by the Bank of Spain. Credit Agricole and

Societe Generale said they had been visited too and declined further comment.

The French Bankers Association called Mr. Van Miert's remarks before the monetary subcommittee "warlike" and unjustified.

Mr. Van Miert said the commission had decided to investigate possible collusion after it received complaints from the Parliament and the public suggesting banks had agreed not to compete on costs for currency exchange and cross-border transfers.

Mr. Van Miert said the commission had figured there were enough indications that there could have been collusion between banks over the charges both at national and European level.

Mr. Van Miert said the condi-

tioned raids were part of a broader investigation that also included written requests for information from the leading banking organizations.

The commission is determined to stamp out any excessive charges ahead of Europe's rush of travelers and tourists in the summer.

"It's necessary to verify if there was national coordination — and there we have quite strong indications," Mr. Van Miert said.

The raids by the commission come a day after the Bank of Italy said it would investigate Italy's banking association for recommending a 3 percent currency-exchange fee. Italian banks have since cut their charges.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Barclays Posts Better Profit

Continued from Page 1

LONDON — Barclays PLC said Tuesday that its earnings doubled in the second half of 1998 as rising profit from corporate and consumer banking more than offset losses at its investment bank, Barclays Capital.

The bank's second-half net income rose to £448 million (\$729.5 million) from £227 million a year earlier. Full-year profit rose 19 percent, to £1.34 billion, in line with expectations.

"Barclays' results were a relief to the market," said Nigel Cobby, an analyst at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. "There was real concern about the earnings."

The company's shares rose 127 pence to £16.92 in London. Barclays increased lending to individuals and raised loans to and fees from corporations.

This helped the bank recover from a tumultuous year that culminated in the resignation in November of its chief executive, Martin Taylor.

The company said previously that it would take a £250 million second-half provision related to losses on Russian debt at Barclays Capital, its investment-banking unit, which swung to a loss for the year of £265 million from operating profit of £252 million a year earlier.

Barclays said it would cut costs overall and reduce risk at Barclays Capital. (Bloomberg, Bridge News)

ECB: European Commission Warns Germany and France About Budget Plans

Continued from Page 11

dollar, public feuds with the central bank have raised new questions about the ability of governments to cooperate over economic policy with the ECB. Economists attribute the softness of the euro, which had been expected to strengthen, to political trespassing into the central bank's affairs.

Gerhard Grebe, an economist at Bank Julius Baer, said the French and German finance ministers appeared deliberately to be "talking the euro down" in the markets as a way of stimulating Europe's ex-

tended threat of deflation, a recessionary trend marked by falling prices that many economists expect will force the bank to lower its lending rates. "The strong growth of credit suggests the absence, at present, of deflationary risks in the euro area," it wrote.

As it has in previous statements, it left the door open for quick action on interest rates, if it chooses. "Downward" risks could ensue from future turbulence in global markets, and job creation has slowed in sectors "exposed to global developments," it said. Europe's economy is cooling, it acknowledged, although "the

extent and duration" of the slowdown remain unknown.

The report set the stage for a meeting Saturday in Bonn of finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven leading industrial economies.

Mr. Lafontaine, as host of the meeting, is expected to repeat his case for political controls of exchange rates, an argument that has caused tensions with the ECB. Given the ECB's opposition to exchange-rate controls, Mr. Lafontaine's continued pressure could worsen relations between Europe's bankers and politicians, economists said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Feb. 16

Prices in local currencies
in euros for ERM countries.

Toll-free

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

ASEX index: 522.84

Previous: 523.31

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High Low Close Prev.

Copenhagen

Stock index: 684.83

Previous: 684.2

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High Low Close Prev.

Johannesburg

All Share index: 5994.84

Previous: 5994.84

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High Low Close Prev.

London

FTSE 100: 508.53

Previous: 506.91

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High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

Stock index: 5994.84

Previous: 5994.84

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Very briefly:

• LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA, the world's largest luxury-goods company, bought 33 percent of the fashion house Michael Kors LLC. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

• Russia's trade surplus more than doubled in the final quarter of 1998 after the ruble's drop in August drove up the cost of foreign goods and made exports cheaper, spurring domestic production. The surplus widened to \$9.7 billion in the fourth quarter from \$4.5 billion in the third quarter.

• France published a decree in its Official Journal on a "golden share" to protect the rights of the state in the planned Aerospaciale-Matra aerospace group. A state representative is to sit on the Aerospaciale-Matra supervisory board as a nonexecutive officer.

• Sema Group PLC, Europe's second-largest computer-services company, said its second-half profit rose 31 percent. Net income for the six months ended Dec. 31 was \$34 million (\$56 million), up from \$26 million a year earlier.

• Greece sold 384 billion drachma (\$1.33 billion) of seven-year bonds at record low yields as part of its strategy to shift borrowing to lower-yielding long-term bonds.

• Astra AB of Sweden, which is to merge with Zeneca PLC of Britain, posted a 15 percent increase in pretax profit for last year, to 16.44 billion kronor (\$2.06 billion) from 14.3 billion kronor in 1997.

• Finland's unemployment rate rose to 11.0 percent in January from 10.2 percent in December as international demand in traditional industries such as paper and metals declined. A total of 273,000 Finns were without jobs in January, according to Statistics Finland. That was down from 290,000 a year earlier, when the unemployment rate was 12.1 percent, but up from 253,000 in December.

• Electrolux AB, the household appliance maker, said fourth-quarter profit rose almost fourfold as demand in Europe and the United States offset declining sales in Asia and Latin America. Net income rose to 1.09 billion Swedish kronor from 288 million kronor in the same quarter in 1998.

• Volvo Truck, a division of Volvo AB, will cut 650 jobs at plants in Sweden.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Asian

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
The 2,300 most traded stocks of the day.
Intrday prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Continued on Page 15

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Monday's 3:45 P.M.

NYSE
Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Tuesday's 3:45 P.M.
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Accredited Buyer

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	th="" tv=""
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Stock	Div	Yld	High	Low	Latest	Chg
Am. Express Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Tobacco Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Sugar Ref.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Ice Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Lumber Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Oil Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Paper Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Rubber Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Steel Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Textile Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Glass Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Cement Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Brick Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Coal Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Iron Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Copper Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Lead Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Zinc Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Nickel Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Silver Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Gold Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Platinum Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Palladium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Rhodium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Iridium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Osmium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Vanadium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Chromium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Manganese Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Silicon Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Boron Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Fluorine Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Chlorine Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Sulfur Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Phosphorus Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Potassium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Sodium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Calcium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Magnesium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Barium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Strontium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Bismuth Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Antimony Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Arsenic Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Tellurium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Selenium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Molybdenum Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Rhenium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Am. Ruthenium Co.	100	4	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00

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1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of the document. The title is "The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of the document." The author's name is "The author's name is the name of the person who wrote the document." The date of the document is "The date of the document is the date when the document was written." The title page is the first page of the document and it is usually the most important page. It is the page that the reader sees first and it is the page that the reader remembers most. The title page is the page that the reader sees first and it is the page that the reader remembers most.

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Sales	High	Low	Latest	Change	Stock	Sales	High
229	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	453	47
230	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	454	47
231	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	455	47
232	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	456	47
233	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	457	47
234	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	458	47
235	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	459	47
236	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	460	47
237	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	461	47
238	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	462	47
239	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	463	47
240	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	464	47
241	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	465	47
242	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	466	47
243	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	467	47
244	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	468	47
245	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	469	47
246	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	470	47
247	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	471	47
248	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	472	47
249	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	473	47
250	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	474	47
251	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	475	47
252	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	476	47
253	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	477	47
254	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	478	47
255	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	479	47
256	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	480	47
257	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	481	47
258	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	482	47
259	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	483	47
260	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	484	47
261	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	485	47
262	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	486	47
263	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	487	47
264	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	488	47
265	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	489	47
266	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	490	47
267	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	491	47
268	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	492	47
269	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	493	47
270	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	494	47
271	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	495	47
272	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	496	47
273	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	497	47
274	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	498	47
275	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	499	47
276	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	500	47
277	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	501	47
278	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	502	47
279	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	503	47
280	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	504	47
281	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	505	47
282	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	506	47
283	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	507	47
284	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	508	47
285	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	509	47
286	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	510	47
287	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	511	47
288	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	512	47
289	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	513	47
290	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	514	47
291	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	515	47
292	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	516	47
293	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	517	47
294	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	518	47
295	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	519	47
296	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	520	47
297	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	521	47
298	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	522	47
299	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	523	47
300	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	524	47
301	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	525	47
302	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	526	47
303	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	527	47
304	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	528	47
305	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	529	47
306	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	530	47
307	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	531	47
308	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	532	47
309	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	533	47
310	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	534	47
311	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	535	47
312	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	536	47
313	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	537	47
314	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	538	47
315	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	539	47
316	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	540	47
317	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	541	47
318	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	542	47
319	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	543	47
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321	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	545	47
322	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	546	47
323	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	547	47
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325	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	549	47
326	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	550	47
327	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	551	47
328	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	552	47
329	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	553	47
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331	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	555	47
332	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	556	47
333	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	557	47
334	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	558	47
335	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	559	47
336	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	560	47
337	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	561	47
338	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	562	47
339	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	563	47
340	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	564	47
341	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	565	47
342	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	566	47
343	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	567	47
344	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	568	47
345	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	569	47
346	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	570	47
347	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	571	47
348	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	572	47
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350	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	574	47
351	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	575	47
352	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	576	47
353	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	577	47
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355	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	579	47
356	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	580	47
357	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	581	47
358	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	582	47
359	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	583	47
360	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	584	47
361	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	585	47
362	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	586	47
363	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	587	47
364	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	588	47
365	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	589	47
366	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	590	47
367	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	591	47
368	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	592	47
369	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	593	47
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379	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	603	47
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384	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	608	47
385	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	609	47
386	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	610	47
387	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	611	47
388	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	Indefinite	612	47
389							

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Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
The 150 most traded stocks of the day.
up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

	Low	Latest	Original
150%	150%	-	-
140%	140%	-	-
130%	130%	-	-
120%	120%	-	-
110%	110%	-	-
100%	100%	-	-
90%	90%	-	-
80%	80%	-	-
70%	70%	-	-
60%	60%	-	-
50%	50%	-	-
40%	40%	-	-
30%	30%	-	-
20%	20%	-	-
10%	10%	-	-
0%	0%	-	-
-10%	-10%	-	-
-20%	-20%	-	-
-30%	-30%	-	-
-40%	-40%	-	-
-50%	-50%	-	-
-60%	-60%	-	-
-70%	-70%	-	-
-80%	-80%	-	-
-90%	-90%	-	-
-100%	-100%	-	-
-110%	-110%	-	-
-120%	-120%	-	-
-130%	-130%	-	-
-140%	-140%	-	-
-150%	-150%	-	-

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

No. Month		(Continued)				Lowest		Change	
Year	Day	Year	Day	Year	Day	Year	Day	Year	Day
1900	1	1901	1	1902	1	1903	1	1904	1
1905	1	1906	1	1907	1	1908	1	1909	1
1910	1	1911	1	1912	1	1913	1	1914	1
1915	1	1916	1	1917	1	1918	1	1919	1
1920	1	1921	1	1922	1	1923	1	1924	1
1925	1	1926	1	1927	1	1928	1	1929	1
1930	1	1931	1	1932	1	1933	1	1934	1
1935	1	1936	1	1937	1	1938	1	1939	1
1940	1	1941	1	1942	1	1943	1	1944	1
1945	1	1946	1	1947	1	1948	1	1949	1
1950	1	1951	1	1952	1	1953	1	1954	1
1955	1	1956	1	1957	1	1958	1	1959	1
1960	1	1961	1	1962	1	1963	1	1964	1
1965	1	1966	1	1967	1	1968	1	1969	1
1970	1	1971	1	1972	1	1973	1	1974	1
1975	1	1976	1	1977	1	1978	1	1979	1
1980	1	1981	1	1982	1	1983	1	1984	1
1985	1	1986	1	1987	1	1988	1	1989	1
1990	1	1991	1	1992	1	1993	1	1994	1
1995	1	1996	1	1997	1	1998	1	1999	1
2000	1	2001	1	2002	1	2003	1	2004	1
2005	1	2006	1	2007	1	2008	1	2009	1
2010	1	2011	1	2012	1	2013	1	2014	1
2015	1	2016	1	2017	1	2018	1	2019	1
2020	1	2021	1	2022	1	2023	1	2024	1

Low	Label	Craps
1	1	1
2	2	2
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4	4	4
5	5	5
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98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

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19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Players Win One

BASEBALL Derek Jeter became the first player this year to beat a club in salary arbitration when he was awarded \$5 million Tuesday. The arbitration panel rejected the New York Yankees' \$3.2 million offer to the All-Star shortstop. Jeter matched Ruben Sierra's 1992 salary with Texas as the second-highest awarded in arbitration. The only higher award is the \$5.3 million pitcher that Jack McDowell got from the Chicago White Sox in 1994, even in losing his case. Jeter made \$750,000 last year. Ray Durham, a second baseman who had been scheduled for a hearing, instead agreed to a \$20 million, four-year contract with the White Sox on Monday. (AP)

3 Horses Killed in Race

HORSE RACING Three horses were killed in a race at Sedgefield in northern England on Tuesday. Three horses fell at the first fence of a novices' steeplechase. They got up without their riders, ran in the opposite direction and plowed into the rest of the field, bringing down six more horses. "It all happened in a split second," said Lorcan Wyer, one of the jockeys. "I managed to avoid two loose horses but had no chance with the other one." (Reuters)

White Definitely Retires

FOOTBALL Reggie White, 37, the self-styled Minister of Defense, gave his retirement letter to Ron Wolf, the Green Bay Packers general manager, Monday. White said his only consideration was "what I think the Lord wants me to do." White, the NFL's career sack leader, retired and unretired before last season. Wolf said that the league has asked teams not to retire more players, but he won't let No. 92, White's number, appear on a Green Bay uniform. Wolf said, "No one will wear that number as long as I'm here." (AP)

A Modest Place in History

ICE HOCKEY Mush March, 90, who scored the first goals at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, which staged its last NHL game Saturday, and at the old Chicago Stadium. "What the heck? It was just a game, and I was just a player." (AP)

Ferreira Knocks Out Seed

TENNIS Thomas Enqvist, the No. 7 seed, was eliminated from the indoor World Tennis Tournament in Rotterdam on Tuesday, 7-6 (9-7), 6-3, by Wayne Ferreira (AP)



Fabrice Santoro hitting a shot on his way to a two-set victory Tuesday over Jan Siemerink.

Italian Sailor Rescues French Race Leader

Autissier Was Adrift in Isolated South Pacific

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SANTIAGO — Isabelle Autissier, a French competitor in a solo round-the-world race, was rescued unharmed Tuesday from her capsized boat in the South Pacific.

The Chilean Navy said Autissier was rescued by a fellow competitor, Giovanni Soldini of Italy, 24 hours after sending a distress signal.

"I'm on an Italian tour now and not unhappy about it," Autissier, 42, said in a message telexed via satellite from Soldini's boat, Fila.

Soldini said they would celebrate by cooking pasta with parmesan cheese and washing it down with red wine.

Autissier was the overall leader of the Around Alone race when her 60-foot (18.5-meter) yacht overturned on Monday.

Autissier said in her message that an error by the automatic pilot sent her yacht, PRB, upside down very quickly. "I just had time to close the door" to the cabin, she said.

Soldini said he had been lucky to spot Autissier's yacht.

He sailed close to PRB and threw a hammer at the hull to signal to Autissier that he was there. She came out and rowed to Fila in a life raft.

Autissier said she was capsized "by moderate winds of 20 knots," which her team members in Paris said were normal conditions for that area of the Southern Pacific near Antarctica.

With no known commercial or private shipping in the isolated ocean between New Zealand and Chile, organizers said the yacht participating in the race represented Autissier's best chance for survival.

Soldini was 200 miles (320 kilometers) and at least 10 hours away when he turned south into heavy seas to reach Autissier. Commander Nilton Duran of the Chilean Navy said that the weather had improved at the time of the rescue and that winds had slowed to about 30 miles per hour.

"I am heading for PRB," Soldini told

the Race Operations Center in Charleston, South Carolina, by radio before heading to Autissier. "I'm not letting up until I have found her."

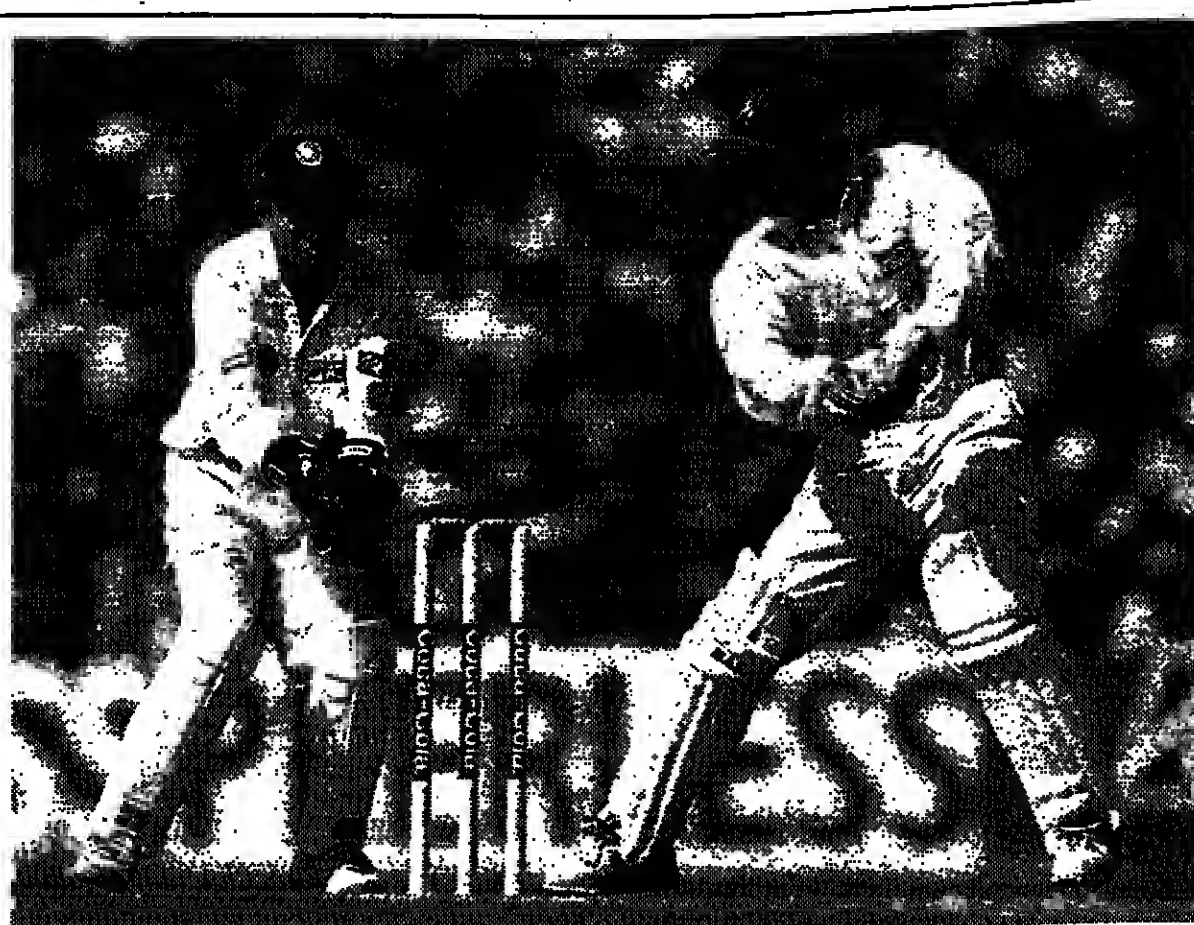
The rescue came 2,070 miles west of Punta Arenas, Chile's southernmost city. "Everybody is in awe of Isabelle's knowledge and ability as a sailor," Peter Ratchman, the race director, said before the rescue. "If she's in a difficult situation, she has the best chance of surviving. She's a fantastic person."

Duran said Fila would stay in the race and was expected to reach Uruguay in seven to nine days. The 27,000-mile race, which features a dozen yachts, began in Charleston in August and is to end there in the spring.

Autissier was in second place in the third leg before her vessel capsized on Monday. Earlier in the day, she had enthusiastically described freezing sailing conditions.

"A beautiful morning, with snowy squalls alternating with sunshine, which melted the snow," Autissier said.

But later that day she used a hand-held satellite telephone to contact her race team in France. Her crackling message, lasting only seconds, said simply that she had capsized. (AP, Reuters)



HITTING BACK — Moin Khan, a Pakistan batsman, square driving Tuesday against India in Calcutta on the first day of the opening match in the three-nation Asian Test championship. Pakistan lost its first six wickets for 26 runs in the first hour, but recovered to reach 185 all out. Moin Khan was Pakistan's top scorer with a battling 70. At the close, India had reached 26 for one wicket in its first innings.

Fair Play Returns to Playing Fields of England

World Soccer/Rob Hughes

LONDON — A soccer match is annulled, and will be replayed next week, though no sporting law was broken. How can that be right? There is good reason. It is called fair play or, from a half-forgotten era, the Corinthian spirit.

The English are Corinthians again, so all's fair with the world I hear you sigh. However, though the setting was one of England's oldest playing fields, the principles were mostly from other countries.

Last Saturday's FA Cup match between Arsenal and Sheffield United in London was locked at 1-1 when a Sheffield player went down injured in the Arsenal penalty box. He was obviously in distress, and a Sheffield colleague kicked the ball out of play to allow him medical attention.

When play resumed, Ray Parlour of Arsenal attempted to hoover the convention that applies throughout the world by tossing the ball to the opponent.

Unfortunately, Nwankwo Kanu, a Nigerian making his Arsenal debut, intercepted it and passed the ball to his Dutch teammate Marc Overmars who scored with hardly a Sheffield man making the effort to prevent him.

Sheffield United stood like light-seers at a road crash while their goal was breached, and reacted like robbed innocents. Maybe in the modern game, where sport caves in to winner-takes-all business, they were naive to stand aside under the presumption of fair play.

Referee Peter Jones felt he had no power to overrule the goal. Actually, the referee did have a choice. He could have deemed Kanu guilty of unsporting behavior (FIFA disciplinary Rule 12) and cautioned him with a yellow card. That would have assumed the Nigerian was fully aware of what led to the throw-in, and Kanu swears he was not. The player made a mistake, and Overmars kicked the ball into the net without considering the justice of the moment.

Jones believed them. It was a high pressure, televised match, unlike a lower division English league game between Wrexham and Preston last month where another referee disallowed a goal in similar circumstances. On that occasion, the referee applied common sense; the higher you climb in officialdom these days, the more this discretion — in effect to bend the rules — is exercised rather than exercised.

The International Football Board, which ratifies the rules, meets in Britain this weekend but is unlikely to consider the simple option of enshrining in law the practice that FIFA has successfully urged on players to give the ball back after an opponent needs urgent treatment. There would, claims FIFA, be a book thicker than a London telephone directory if every possibility was written in the laws.

So the onus shifted from a referee who followed the thin rule book and felt powerless to intervene, to the team which gained an unsporting victory.

"We feel it is not right," said Arsene Wenger, the Frenchman who coaches Arsenal. "We feel that we didn't win the game like we want to win our games. The best we can do now is to offer Sheffield United to replay the match."

A FOREIGNER in England's national sport offering the English a reprise of the Corinthianism that they invented along with the original rules of the game?

It appears Wenger had discussed with his board and an FA official at the game, *le beau geste*. Moreover, from English soccer officialdom, renowned for moving with elephantine slowness, there came within the hour a heartfelt acceptance.

Cynics rushed in. This, they said, would be a deadly precedent, would encourage the cheats to push for any loophole and seek endless causes to have their defeats overturned.

Doubtless some will try. But David Davies, the acting chief executive of

England's Football Association, cleverly offered the high ground to FIFA, the rulers of world soccer. "We are members of FIFA," said Davies, "and their slogan is Fair Play. We wanted to show everybody that fair play matters in this country."

Touche. The ball was in FIFA's court and sure enough Sepp Blatter, the president of FIFA, kept it in play by responding: "It was a wonderful gesture. Both Arsenal and the FA behaved in the best spirit of the game, and FIFA applauds this unique gesture."

So, a full-blooded replay at Arsenal's London stadium takes place Tuesday. The 38,000 fans will be admitted for half the normal price, and even the players accept that to labor twice for the same end is better than to have won or lost unjustly.

"The decent thing has been done," said Martin Keown who is the Arsenal spokesman for the players' union. "It shows the true spirit of the game, it is without ulterior motive, and is an uplifting decision in a season beset by players feigning fouls and attempting to fake penalties."

Keown, in fact, played no part in Saturday's encounter. He was, like many an Arsenal player over the last nine years, serving a suspension for foul play, though he is available for the rematch.

It is one of those ironies that cling to Arsenal, and the ultra-competitive, pragmatic style with which it pursues trophies. The players' misdemeanors, both before Arsene Wenger's arrival and since, and their challenges to authority

on the field are legion. Monsieur Wenger has been an apologist for that sorry disciplinary record but now, with one bound, he is the high priest of fair play.

Yet being churlish must not be allowed to offend the spirit of the gesture he made. Between Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, I journeyed from London to Barcelona, where, to a man, the players, coaches, directors and journalists at Barcelona versus Real Madrid, embraced the new spirit of the "English" Fair Play. Naturally, I played my small, ennobled part in the afterglow because, in a sea of sport contaminated from the Olympics to the World Cup, the odd ripple of sportsmanship really does feel good.

Rob Hughes is chief sports writer of The Times of London.

FA Targets Keegan for England

Geoff Thompson, acting chairman of the FA, said that he would be prepared to appoint Kevin Keegan as England manager even if Keegan only did the job part-time until the end of the season, Reuters reported from London.

Keegan is chief operations officer at Fulham, an English second division team. He had talks with Thompson on Monday and again Tuesday.

The FA said there would be more meetings Wednesday with Keegan's desire to complete the remaining 18 months of his contract at Fulham the apparent sticking point.

Keegan is a former England striker and team captain. In his previous coaching job, he led Newcastle United from the bottom of the second division to second place in the Premier League.

One of Baseball's Greats: Marvin Miller

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One day in the late 1970s, Bowie Kuhn, then the commissioner of baseball, invited Marvin Miller, then the executive director of the Major League Players Association, to lunch for the first and only time. At one point Kuhn said to Miller, his adversary for more than 10 years: "Look, Marvin, you've beaten the owners at every turn. And now the owners need a victory."

Miller, as he recently recalled, couldn't believe his ears. "Bowie," he asked Miller, "are you suggesting I throw the game?"

Miller did not, and the owners continued their losing streak. The owners lost at every turn, as Kuhn said, because one man had on his side the insight, the foresight, the experience, the courage and the style — unruffled, unflappable, undeterred — as well as the U.S. Constitution and labor law. Miller led the players, often at dramatic junctures, out of virtual subservience and into the democratic system of America.

A man of medium height, with a mustache and a quiet, patient demeanor, Miller took over in 1966 as executive director of a loosely organized group of ballplayers, with assets of a file cabinet and about \$5,400. He shaped them into what many believe is the most successful union not just in sports, but in the history of American labor.

Not only did he work to raise the level of earnings — the average salary of a major-leaguer when he began was \$19,000 a year; it is now \$1.4 million — but he helped improve playing conditions, from padded outfield walls and better-defined warning tracks to safer locker rooms. He even helped improve play, according to Henry Aaron, allowing players more financial freedom to remain in better shape during the off season instead of having to work at jobs like insurance salesman (Aaron) or sporting goods salesman (Andy Farko).

He was also instrumental in improving scheduling, such as doing away with night games on the last day of a series —

Vantage Point/Ira Berkow

allowing the visiting team to get away earlier. And he gave players the freedom that other American workers had — his cataclysmic battle for free agency ended the reserve clause, which had prevented players from bargaining for their services on the open market.

As a result, a greater number of teams won pennants than ever before, attendance figures broke records season after season, and the value of teams increased (the Yankees were purchased for \$10

million in 1973 and today are worth \$600 million or more). Along the way, he also took one of the poorest benefit plans and built it into one of the best.

Jim Bunning, now a U.S. senator and a Baseball Hall of Famer who, along with Robin Roberts and Harvey Kuenn, led a players' committee to hire someone to lead their meager union, once said, "The two proudest things I take out of baseball were the perfect game I pitched and being part of the selection group that chose Marvin Miller as executive director."

Aaron, the home-run champion and now senior vice president of the Atlanta Braves, once said, "Marvin Miller is as important to the history of baseball as Jackie Robinson."

And Roberts, the Hall of Fame pitcher, said: "I don't know of anyone who changed the game more than Marvin Miller. His legacy is that, through his work, ballplayers for the first time attained dignity from owners. He changed a monopoly into a more realistic setup. He deserves to be in the Hall of Fame."

Two weeks from Monday, on March 2, the Veterans Committee of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, will gather and vote on the in-

clusion of new members in their shrine.

One of the leading candidates is Orlando Cepeda, the fine first baseman whose best shagging years were with the Giants and the Cardinals. His recently published autobiography, "Baby Bull," written with Herb Fagen, ably presents the case for Cepeda, who was once imprisoned for 10 months in Puerto Rico for possession of marijuana. Cepeda's baseball accomplishments should merit him selection to the Hall of Fame, just as Miller's do.

But in his way, Miller, who was born in the Bronx in 1917 and who retired in 1985, and lives in Manhattan, is as controversial a choice as Cepeda. Miller is still resented by owners, but shouldn't be.

Owners, who feared a thinning of their substantial pocketbooks, had presented him as an ogre from the moment he took his position. He was painted by them as one among "union goons" for his work as chief economist and negotiator for the United Steelworkers.

Kuhn declared on the witness stand in a courtroom that free agency would "ruin" baseball.

When Miller once went to a spring-training camp to talk with players in an outfield meeting — they had been refused use of the locker room — Leo Durocher, the Astros' manager, fungoed baseballs in an attempt to hit Miller.

But virtually by himself, one decent man, with knowledge and the mission to do the best job possible, beat the owners with their teams of lawyers and press agents, time after time after time.

Despite the overwhelming resistance, he helped improve both the game and the lives of players — and, as it turned out, the lives of the owners, as well. And not just in baseball, but, eventually, in all team sports in this country.

The Veterans Committee would distinguish itself and do what is right and unequivocally just by voting Marvin Miller into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

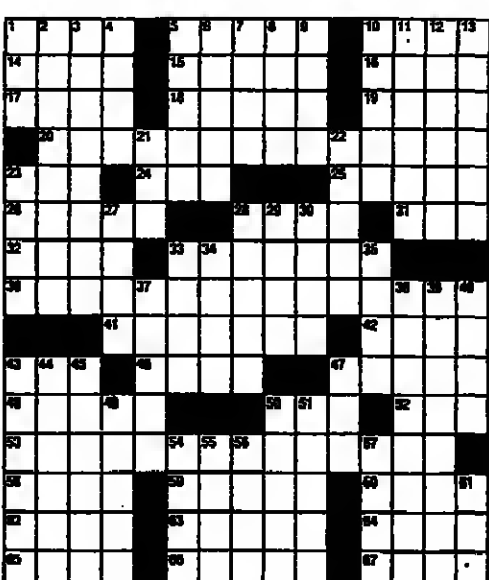
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Mayberry toper
- 5 Sharp
- 10 Sound
- 14 Job for a body shop
- 15 Baghdad native
- 16 "Takin' — the Streets" (Doobie Brothers hit)
- 17 Newswoman
- 18 Kirsch
- 19 Kind of calendar
- 20 Enthusiasm
- 21 Beginning of a prayer
- 22 Author Bennett
- 24 Popeye's Olive
- 25 Schlemiel
- 26 Walnut hunter
- 27 Yankee legend
- 28 Put, workers
- 29 Collar stain
- 30 Butts of jokes
- 31 Middle of the prayer
- 32 Suffer sans air conditioning
- 33 — Honor
- 34 Sch. for ministers
- 35 Fateful day
- 36 Davis of Hollywood
- 37 Hunger (for)

DOWN

- 1 Words of praise
- 2 Fib
- 3 Mouthful of
- 4 Night light
- 5 Totally uncool
- 6 Ball or whistle
- 7 Pool
- 8 demarcation
- 9 Marine shade
- 10 Q followers
- 11 Thangamajig
- 12 Loose
- 13 Slew a vampire, perhaps
- 14 Refit steers
- 15 Part of an E-mail address
- 16 1990's sitcom
- 23 Injury
- 24 Bad reviews
- 25 Ship refueling places
- 26 Water (down)
- 27 Composer
- 28 Scurried
- 29 Prefix with photo
- 30 Eye sore
- 31 Knicks center who was this 1988 Rookie of the Year
- 32 Deep trouble
- 33 Mechanize
- 34 It has a bark but no bite
- 35 \$, %, or &
- 36 Pooh's grumpy pal
- 37 Maniacs
- 38 Clear tables
- 39 Martian explorer, e.g.
- 40 Come out in the long run
- 41 Actor Claude
- 42 "What's —?"
- 43 Cite
- 44 Dope
- 45 Not correct?
- 46 Condescending chuck



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02/17/99

SPORTS

Jazz Overcome Williams and Webber Dazzle To Beat Kings

The original Stockton-Malone combination is still better than the upstart impersonators from Sacramento.

John Stockton and Karl Malone held off a spirited charge from Jason Williams and Chris Webber as the Utah Jazz beat the Kings 120-112 in overtime Monday night.

Sacramento appeared ready to upset the Jazz, thanks primarily to standout

NBA Roundup

efforts from the rookie point guard Williams and the newly acquired Webber that sparked memories of Stockton and Malone in their early days.

In just his fifth professional game, Williams had 19 points and seven assists, while Webber had 26 points and 11 rebounds before fouling out early in overtime.

Malone hit five free throws in the final minute of regular time to force overtime, and the Jazz made a 9-2 run to start the extra period and turn their record to a franchise-best 6-0.

Stockton scored eight of his 10 points in the fourth quarter and had 15 assists. Malone, despite shooting just 8-for-20 from the field, led the Jazz with 26 points and nine rebounds. Bryon Russell had 25 points — seven in overtime — and nine rebounds.

All the moral victories, however, belonged to the Kings (2-3) with just one home game so far, who appear transformed from the moribund franchise that made the playoffs just once in the past 12 years. With Williams and Webber, they may have a young go-to combination similar to the one that has served the Jazz so well for so long.

Kings 78, Pistons 69 In New York, Grant Hill scored 31 points, but the Knicks held the rest of Detroit's players



Knicks' Patrick Ewing, right, muscling Pistons' Bison Dele for a rebound.

in check. Allan Houston scored 19 points, Patrick Ewing had 14, Larry Johnson 12 and Charlie Ward 10 for the Knicks, who double-teamed Hill near midcourt whenever they could and held the Pistons to 36 percent shooting.

Miami 95, New Jersey 72 In Miami, Alonzo Mourning had 34 points, 17 rebounds and 7 blocks as the Heat handed New Jersey its third straight loss. P.J. Brown chipped in 12 points and nine rebounds for Miami. Keith Van Horn paced the Nets with 19 points.

Suns 115, Nuggets 106 Jason Kidd had 28 points, 13 assists and 11 rebounds and George McClellan added 24 points as Phoenix won in Denver.

Trail Blazers 99, Mavericks 84 In Portland, Arvydas Sabonis had 16 points, 10 rebounds and 9 assists for the Trail Blazers.

Warriors 101, Timberwolves 89 Rookie Antawn Jamison scored 21 points, including the game-winning tip-in with four seconds left, as Golden State won at home against Minnesota.

Rams Scramble for Quarterback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The St. Louis Rams continued their burst of activity when they lured Trent Green, a 29-year-old free-agent quarterback, from the Washington Redskins with a \$16.5 million, four-year contract.

The Redskins then traded three draft picks to Minnesota for Brad Johnson, who began last season as the Vikings' starter but then suffered a broken leg, returned and broke a thumb.

The Rams, who promised to be active in the free agency period that began Friday, signed Green on Monday, a day after they had signed Adam Timmerman, an offensive guard who played for Green Bay last season, to a five-year, \$18.7 million contract.

Green began the 1998 season as third-stringer for Washington, but he started 14 games, completing 278 of 509 passes for 3,441 yards and 23 touchdowns.

The Rams also made a qualifying offer to Tony Banks, last year's starting quarterback, on Monday, but even if they sign the restricted free agent, they may not keep him.

"I believe Tony Banks will be a starting quarterback and a very successful playoff quarterback," said Dick Vermeil, the Rams' coach. "It just doesn't look like it'll end up being here."

The Redskins gave the Vikings the 11th overall selection and a third-round pick in this year's draft, and a second-round pick in 2000. The trade was subject to Johnson's passing a physical.

Rich Gannon, a career backup quarterback, was also handed a starting job Monday when he signed with the Oakland Raiders.

Gannon, 33, has spent his 12 years in the NFL as a backup and spot starter for Minnesota, Washington and Kansas

City. He reportedly received a four-year, \$16 million contract as the replacement for Jeff George, whose two-season stay in Oakland was largely a disappointment.

Leigh Steinberg, the California lawyer who represents a stable of quarterbacks including Steve Young, Troy Aikman and Drew Bledsoe, said the frenzied chase for quarterbacks was not surprising.

"It's about the incredible need for quarterbacks in this league and a supply that hasn't kept up with the demand," Steinberg said. "You've got a wicked pass rush shortening careers, and a lot of young quarterbacks not living up to their potential. The salary cap is part of that. Instead of having two or three years of tutelage and study while a more experienced guy plays, the salary cap forces teams to play these guys right away, and in some cases, they don't recover from it."

Penguins Remain Hottest Team on Ice

The Associated Press

Jaromir Jagr, the league's leading scorer, had a goal and three assists as the Pittsburgh Penguins won their 10th straight game.

German Tiov and Alexei Morozov each scored twice on Monday as the Penguins beat the visiting Washington Capitals, 7-3, to extend the second-

longest winning streak in team history. Jagr, the National Hockey League's leading scorer with 85 points, now has 25 points during the Penguins' longest winning streak since they won a league-record 17 in a row on 1993.

Stars 4, Oilers 1 Dallas proved just how tough it can be defensively as it held Edmonton to just 13 shots. Brett Hull scored twice to lead the Stars to a 4-1 victory.

Sharks 2, Panthers 2 Florida's Ray Whitney scored two goals, including one with 6:17 to play, as the Panthers and San Jose skated to a tie. Whitney blasted a slap shot past Steve Shields from just inside the blue line. The tie was Florida's NHL-leading 14th of the season, and the Panthers are winless in their last five.

Blues 6, Canucks 1 Pierre Turgeon had a goal and two assists and Pavel Demitra had three assists as St. Louis snapped its five-game home losing streak. The Blues' goalie, Jamie McLennan, made 10 saves in the first two periods before being taken out after getting hit in the throat by a shot.

NHL Roundup

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Orlando	5 <td>1<td>.833</td><td>—</td></td>	1 <td>.833</td> <td>—</td>	.833	—
Philadelphia	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
New York	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
Atlanta	3 <td>3</td> <td>.500</td> <td>3</td>	3	.500	3
Boston	2 <td>2</td> <td>.500</td> <td>3</td>	2	.500	3
Washington	3 <td>2</td> <td>.600</td> <td>3</td>	2	.600	3
New Jersey	1 <td>4</td> <td>.200</td> <td>3 1/2</td>	4	.200	3 1/2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Milwaukee	3 <td>1</td> <td>.750</td> <td>—</td>	1	.750	—
Astoria	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
Albany	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
Cedar Rapids	3 <td>2</td> <td>.600</td> <td>3</td>	2	.600	3
Omaha	3 <td>2</td> <td>.600</td> <td>3</td>	2	.600	3
Indianapolis	1 <td>3</td> <td>.250</td> <td>3 1/2</td>	3	.250	3 1/2
Chicago	1 <td>4</td> <td>.200</td> <td>2 1/2</td>	4	.200	2 1/2
Charlotte	1 <td>4</td> <td>.200</td> <td>2 1/2</td>	4	.200	2 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
NORTH DIVISION				
Utah	6 <td>0</td> <td>1.000</td> <td>—</td>	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
Albuquerque	4 <td>1</td> <td>.800</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	1	.800	1 1/2
San Antonio	3 <td>3</td> <td>.500</td> <td>2 1/2</td>	3	.500	2 1/2
Vancouver	3 <td>4</td> <td>.400</td> <td>3 1/2</td>	4	.400	3 1/2
Oakland	1 <td>6</td> <td>.143</td> <td>5 1/2</td>	6	.143	5 1/2
Denver	1 <td>6</td> <td>.143</td> <td>5 1/2</td>	6	.143	5 1/2
SOUTH DIVISION				
Seattle	5 <td>0</td> <td>1.000</td> <td>—</td>	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	4 <td>2</td> <td>.667</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	2	.667	1 1/2
Albany	4 <td>2</td> <td>.667</td> <td>1 1/2</td>	2	.667	1 1/2
Las Vegas	2 <td>4</td> <td>.333</td> <td>3 1/2</td>	4	.333	3 1/2
Sacramento	3 <td>4</td> <td>.400</td> <td>3</td>	4	.400	3
Golden State	1 <td>5</td> <td>.200</td> <td>4</td>	5	.200	4
LA Clippers	0 <td>6</td> <td>.000</td> <td>4 1/2</td>	6	.000	4 1/2
MONTREAL REPORTS				
Detroit	— 22 11 18 18 — 49			
Montreal	— 22 11 18 18 — 49			
Calgary	— 18 12 11 1			

